The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Civil War in Japan to be Speedily Terminated.

Proposed Compromise Between the Mikado and the Tycoon.

Speech of Queen Victoria Proroguing Parliament.

JAPAN.

A Compromise to be Effected Between the Mikado and the Tycoon, and Hostilities to Cease.

SHANGHAE, Saturday, July 4, via LONDON, Friday, July 31.

News has just been received from Japan which indicates that the civil war in that country is drawing to a close.

A compromise has been effected between the Daimios of the North and the South which will probably lead to the speedy termination of hostilities between the Mikado and the Tycoon. The particulars of the arrangement have not yet been received here, and it is not known what disposition has been made of the claims of STOTS BASHI to the supreme political power.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament Prorogued—The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, Friday, July 31.

The session of Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen was not present, and her speech was made by Royal Commission, and read as usual by the Lord High Chancellor. It speaks of the foreign relations of Great Britain as most friendly and satisfactory, and says there is no reason to fear war in Europe.

No reference is made to the United States.

The Abyssinian expedition has vindicated the honor of the Crown.

The cessation of attempts at rebellion in Ireland renders the further use of the exceptional powers granted by the two Houses needless.

The Queen thanks the Commons for the supplies voted for the Government, and congratulates them upon the passage of the Irish and Scotch Reform bills, the Public School bill, the bill for the purchase of the telegraph wires throughout the Kingdom, and others of less important character.

The speech also announces that a dissolution of Parliament will soon take place, in order that the people may reap the advantages of the more extended system of representation recently provided; confident of their fitness for their new duties and that their voice will be for the perpetuation of that civil and religious freedom which are secured by the institutions of the nation and the settlement of the realm.

In the House of Commons, previous to the prorogation, the Speaker said he had received, through the United States Legation, a letter from Hon. W. H. SEWARD, accompanying which was a splendid copy of the book entitled *A Tribute of the Nations to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln*, a present from the Congress of the United States to the House of Commons.

Lord STANLEY moved that the thanks of the House be sent to Congress through Mr. SEWARD, and that the book be placed in the library of the House. This motion was carried *nem con*.

The Close of Parliament—Comments of the London Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 31.

The *Times* of to-day, in a leading editorial, says of the session of Parliament that time only will show if the leaders shall retain their status in the change from the old to the new body. Mr. BRIGHT will find the new House of Commons a more congenial audience than in the days of PALMERSTON or of GLADSTONE, whose popularity may yet reach on to a House elected by one constituency and doomed to satisfy the requirements of another. The House may be satisfied, in spite of all shortcomings, with such work as the abolition of Church rates, the punishment of electoral corruption, and the condemnation of political and Church abuses.

Discharge of all the Habeas Corpus Fenian Prisoners in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Friday, July 31.

All the prisoners who were arrested under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland, and detained without trial, have been discharged from custody.

The Goodwood Races—Last Day.

GOODWOOD, Friday, July 31.

The attendance was brilliant and the racing very fine and well contested. The first race was for the Nassau Stakes of fifty sovereigns each, for three-year-old fillies, to carry 122 pounds—the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; one mile, twenty-four subscribers. The race was won by the Duke of Hamilton's ch. f. *Leonie*, by *Newminster*, out of GASPARD's dam, by *Hampton*.

Marquis of Hastings' ch. f. *Athena*, by *Stockwell*, out of *Kerome*, by *Neasham*, second; Mr. G. HOLMES' br. f. *Virtue*, by *Stockwell*, out of *Patience*, by *Lanercost*, third. Four started.

The betting before the race was six to one against *Leonie;* three to one against *Athena*, and seven to one against *Virtue*.

The second race was for the Duke of Richmond's plate (handicap) of 100 sovereigns, for three-year olds and upward. Distance one mile. The race was won by Lord JERSEY's b. h. *Vespasian*, by *Newminster*, out of *Vesta*. Sir J. HAWLEY's b. b. *Xi*, by *General Williams*, out of *Lambda*, second. Mr. J. JOHNSTONE's b. c. *Courtier*, by *King of Trumps*, out of *Last Love*, by *Annandale*, third. Eight started. The betting before the start was four to one against *Vespasian*, two to one against *Xi*, and twelve to one against *Courtier*.

The third race was for the Chesterfield Cup, (handicap,) value 300 sovereigns, by subscription of fifteen sovereigns each, for three-years olds and upward. Distance one mile and a quarter. The race was won by Lord STAMFORD's b. c. *Charnwood*, by *Newcastle*, out of *Cassidia;* Sir J. HAWLEY's ch. f. *The Palmer*, by *Drumour*, out of *Stockade*, second; Capt. SKIPWORTH's b. c. *Mercury*, by *Lambton*, out of *Starlight*, third. Time, 2:03. The betting was three to one against the winner; twelve to one against *The Palmer*, and five to one against *Mercury*.

FRANCE.

Admission of Cereals Free of Tonnage Duty.

PARIS, Friday, July 31.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree suspending for the space of three months the collection of tonnage dues from all vessels entering French ports with cargoes of cereals. The decree is to go into effect on the 1st day of October, 1868.

Proposed Intervention to Secure Peace in Paraguay.

PARIS, Friday, July 31.

The Senate was to-day prorogued by the Emperor.

The *Patrie* has an editorial to-day strongly urging the joint intervention of France, Great Britain and the United States for the restoration of peace between Paraguay and the allied South American Powers.

SPAIN.

A New Cabinet to be Formed—Discontent Throughout the Country.

LONDON, Friday, July 31.

The pending political troubles in Spain have resulted in a Ministerial crisis.

It is understood that the distinguished Liberal statesman, Don BALDOMERO ESPARTERO, Duke de la Victoria, has been summoned to form a new Cabinet, and has gone to Madrid for that purpose.

Discontent continues to prevail in Spain, and threatens to break out into armed insurrection at any moment. Disaffection is also apparent among the officers of the fleet.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Peace Treaty Between Russia and Bokhara.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, July 31.

Under the preliminary arrangement for peace made with Bokhara, the Russian troops are to leave the country at once, the Khan paying to the Russian Government half a million silver roubles as indemnity for the expenses of the war.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Destructive Fire in Oil City, Penn.—Two Hundred Buildings Burned.

OIL CITY, Penn., Friday, July 31.

About 7 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in PARKER, THOMPSON & Co.'s engine house, in the rear of the Jones House, burning POOL BROTHERS' and LOCKHART & FREWS' tanks and platforms and many dwelling houses and stores. About two-thirds of the west side is in ashes.

All the town between the Post Office and the Grant House was burned on both sides of the street. The fire originated in the engine-house, near the Jones House, communicating to some truck cars standing near, and by them spreading to the buildings with fearful rapidity, consuming everything from the Post Office to the National Hotel, on both sides, and to the river edge, rendering 200 families homeless. It is impossible to estimate the losses correctly at this time, but they are very heavy. The fire continued until about noon.

The oil interests suffered very little by the fire. LOCKHART & FREWS' loss is estimated at $15,000. About 150 buildings were burned. Among the heaviest losers are J. A. CHRISTY, druggist; Dr. PORTERFIELD, residence; FINLEY & CONDE, grocers; ISAAC BLAKELY, hardware; WINSOR BROS., hardware; HOAG & BRO., Jones House; L. D. KELLOGG, paints; CHAS. SHEPHERD, grocery; STIFFE & SONS, bakery; Western Union Telegraph Company, and the proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel and the Bayle House.

SECOND DISPATCH.

OIL CITY, Penn., Friday, July 31.

Nearly the whole town on the west side of the river is laid waste. All the buildings on both sides of the main street, from the Post Office to the National Hotel, and down to the river, are all in ashes, including the Western Union Telegraph office and the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company's office. LOCKHART and FISHER's sheds, POOL BROTHER's entire yard, FISHER's oil-yard No. 1, together with the tanks of CARTER, THOMPSON & Co., and LOCKHART and TREVORS were consumed. FISHER's oil-yard No. 2 was saved.

The total loss by the fire will probably amount to over $150,000, on which is about $50,000 insurance.

THE TURF.

Fourth Day's Racing at the Buffalo Driving Park.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 31.

The Buffalo Park Association closed their Summer trotting fair to-day with three races for purses amounting to $3,700. The weather has been delightful, and the track in fine condition. The attendance has been good. The magnitude of prizes offered produced a great display of blooded animals. The fair has been successful, far beyond any of its predecessors. Perfect order has been maintained. The attendance to-day was larger than on any preceding day.

The first race was for a purse of $2,000, free for all horses; $1,400 to the first, $400 to the second, and $200 to the third; mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Only three horses entered, the *American Girl* having been withdrawn. *Lucy* won in three straight heats easily; *Rolla Gold Dust* showed badly.

SUMMARY.

Lucy	1	1	1
Silas Rich	2	2	2
Rolla Gold Dust	3	3	3

Time—2:25¾, 2:31, 2:27.

The second race was for a purse of $1,200, for double teams, free for all teams owned and driven together as a team three months previous to the fair; $750 to the first, $300 to the second and $150 to the third; mile heats, best three in five.

Contrary to all expectations, the double-team race was a one-sided affair, *Nebocklish* and *Medoc* winning in two heats with the greatest ease, shutting out all but *Mollie Newton* and *White Bird* on the first heat, and distancing that team on the second heat. *Nebocklish* and *Medoc* were entirely too fast to make the race interesting.

SUMMARY.

Nebocklish and Medoc	1	1
Mollie Newton and White Bird	2	dis.

Time—2:34, 2:32¾.

The third race was for a purse of $500, free for all horses four years old or under; $350 to the first, $100 to the second, and $50 to the third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Only three horses started in this race.

SUMMARY.

Cayuga Chief	1	1	1
Fancy Gold Dust	2	2	2
Silver Cloud	3	3	3

Time—2:51, 2:46, 2:42¾.

To-morrow there will be an extra race between *Lucy, Billy Boyce* and *Rolla Gold Dust*, to saddle.

Two Horse-Thieves Hung by a Vigilance Committee in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Friday, July 31.

Last evening, while Constable DAY, with a guard of three men, was bringing two horse-thieves, named CHRISTOPHER N. BENDER and BEN WHITFIELD, from Raleigh to this city for commitment to jail, they having been found riding stolen horses, when within two miles of this city the guard were suddenly surrounded by about forty masked horsemen, who took the prisoners, ordering the guard not to follow, and left in the direction of Raleigh. This morning the men were found near McCallum's Mill hanging to a tree, with a paper pinned on them inscribed "Horse-thieves, hung by an outraged community."

Three Persons Killed by Lightning in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, July 31.

During a thunder-storm this evening, three persons in different parts of the city were killed by lightning. Several buildings were struck, but no serious damage was done.

The Disqualified Virginia State Officers.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 31.

The Republicans of the State are greatly dissatisfied at the failure of Gen. STONEMAN to remove the officers disqualified under the fourteenth article, and an appeal has been made to Gen. GRANT for his action in this matter.

The Conservative campaign is quite lively here, with flag-raisings and meetings about four nights in the week.

GEN. BLAIR.

Speech by Gen. Frank P. Blair at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Friday, July 31.

Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR addressed an immense meeting this evening. His speech was principally devoted to the action of the Radical Party in the reconstruction of the South and the record of Gen. GRANT. He charged that the Republicans, having lost the confidence of the whole people of the country, had resorted to the support of the blacks; that it was from no love of the negro race that they enfranchised them, but only as a scheme to maintain themselves in power. He said he had nothing to say against Gen. GRANT personally; that his military services would ever be remembered with pride, but that since he had entered the arena of politics his acts politically were proper matters for public criticism. He said that Gen. GRANT had changed his views on the subject of reconstruction inconsistently, having at the close of the war urged the immediate admission of the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States chosen then by the people of those States. But, he said, the secret of the adherence of Gens. GRANT, SHERIDAN, and other regular officers to the Radical Party, is the tendency of that party, which has overthrown the prerogatives of the Supreme Court and executive branch of the Government, toward military despotism, which being necessarily based upon military power, would give consequence to prominent officers of the army. He said history shows that no party pursuing the course and using the means adopted by the Radicals, can live and receive the support of the people. He denied that the sentiments expressed in his letter, or the New-York speech, were revolutionary, and claimed that the people of the United States, at the last elections, had repudiated negro suffrage upon which was based the whole reconstruction scheme; that to overthrow by proper constitutional means Reconstruction acts, is but carrying out the will of the people. He charged that the Radical party only are revolutionary. In a reply to a remark from the crowd, he said the Radical Party have made Copperheadism respectable.

Gen. BLAIR spoke about thirty minutes, his remarks being received with enthusiasm. Music and a brilliant display of fireworks followed.

Hon. G. W. GLICK, the Democratic nominee for Governor, next addressed the meeting, followed by Col. CHARLES W. BLAIR, the nominee for Congress, and other speakers.

Gen. BLAIR leaves for Omaha to-morrow.

The Georgia Legislature—Grant and Colfax Demonstration.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, July 31.

The Senate resolved to-day to sit in secret session.

The House proceedings to-day were of a local nature.

Gov. BULLOCK's grand inauguration ball came off last night at the National Hotel. A large crowd of whites and negroes, numbering some 300, gathered in front of the hotel, and cheered for GRANT and COLFAX. Calls were made for a speech from the Governor, who appeared and said:

MY COUNTRYMEN AND FRIENDS: I am glad to see the voters for GRANT and COLFAX awake, and hope that you will be ready next Fall to cast your votes without fear or reward. I thank you, gentlemen, for this distinguished honor, and with these few remarks I bid you a pleasant good night.

The crowd then quietly dispersed.

At Republican Hall, JOSHUA HILL made a speech in favor of GRANT and COLFAX, as the only hope for the country.

The Tennessee Legislature—The State Bonds.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, July 31.

In the State Legislature to-day, a bill was introduced to appoint an agent to fund the State debt, principal and interest, due and to be due in five years.

A resolution passed the House to investigate the issuance of fraudulent State bonds in circulation, said to have been signed in New-York.

It is estimated that $10,000,000 in bonds will be needed to pay the militia of the State.

Col. STOKES made a Grant and Colfax speech at the Capital to-night.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, July 31.

In the Legislature to-day, a proposition to pay the wife of a member supposed to have been murdered by the Kuklux Klan $500, was voted down.

The colored leaders say they are determined to represent the people, not a party. Three-fifths of the Legislature will favor the educational qualification, should the proposition be made. Moderation seems to be the order of the day.

An Anti-Union Meeting at Yarmouth, New-Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, July 31.

A strong Anti-Union meeting was held at Yarmouth to-day. Resolutions were passed expressing horror and indignation at the refusal of the Imperial Parliament to redress the wrongs of Nova Scotia, and threatening to take high-handed measures to secure the deliverance of the country from its present position.

MONTREAL, Friday, July 31.

The imports of American flour continue to increase.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, now stationed at Halifax, has been ordered to Barbados.

Gens. PORTER and AVERILL are at the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.

Unfavorable Reports Regarding the Crops in the South.

MOBILE, Friday, July 31.

Accounts from the interior of Alabama and Mississippi are unfavorable. Heavy rains have fallen in all sections, and caterpillars are reported in different sections of Alabama and Mississippi, which, it is said, are doing considerable damage. The Warrior River had risen 30 feet, the Tuscaloosa 20 feet. By the rise in the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers, fears of an overflow of low lands are entertained.

The New-Jersey State Executive Committee.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, July 31.

Parties are beginning to move for the coming campaign. The Republican State Executive Committee held a meeting last night. They elected Hon. C. P. SMITH Chairman, and R. C. BELVILLE Secretary. Arrangements for the campaign are being made. The Democratic State Executive Committee have been called together. Gov. PARKER addressed a Democratic mass meeting last night in favor of SEYMOUR, BLAIR and RANDOLPH. The Ex-Governor has entered the field.

Hon. George H. Pendleton in Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 31.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON arrived at the Louisville Hotel to-day. A band of music serenaded him there, and many citizens called on him. He made a few remarks, thanking the citizens for the reception. He was urged to remain over and speak here to-night. He was escorted to the Frankfort depot by a band of music and citizens. The reception he received was very cordial. He speaks at Frankfort to-morrow.

A Virginia Girl Shoots at a Young Man.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Friday, July 31.

Miss PATTERSON, a young lady, shot at a man named FALCONER, at noon to-day, at Gordonsville, but he escaped uninjured. Revenge prompted the act.

Death in Boston of Ex-Chief Justice Samuel D. Bell.

BOSTON, Friday, July 31.

Judge SAMUEL D. BELL, Ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, died at his residence in this city to-day, aged 71.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Enthusiastic Reception of Schuyler Colfax in Indiana.

His Speech to His Friends and Neighbors.

The following is the speech in full of Speaker COLFAX, delivered at South Bend, Ind., on Thursday, to an immense concourse of people, who had assembled to welcome him home:

Mr. Mayor and my friends—for I can find no word to address you more correctly than that—friends of my boyhood days—friends of my early manhood—friends of my maturer years—friends who have grappled me to their hearts with hooks of steel—I confess I scarcely know how to speak to you this afternoon in response to this most enthusiastic welcome you have given me. There is one word in the English language, brief but impressive; it thrills every heart that is not calloused and hardened; it makes the life-blood course through our veins more rapidly—it is the word "home." There is a volume in it to me. If there is any man in this broad land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, who has cause to love his home, it is he who now addresses you, ever kind, ever considerate, ever devoted, ever affectionate. When I have come into your midst from the labors to which you had assigned me, I have met everywhere a generous welcome, with the heart in the outstretched hand. When the railroad train sped on Monday last away from the banks of the Potomac and across the Susquehanna, the crests of the Alleghanies and the Ohio, there was one thought that filled me full—it was the thought of my own beloved home on the banks of the beautiful St. Joe. I have been absent from you much in the past few years, but your friendship has not been measured by my presence with you. Abroad as well as at home, it has upheld me, seeming like a guardian angel to protect me against enemies as well as danger. When, three years ago, in a long and perilous journey through scenes of Indian warfare across our plains, I went to the Pacific coast on those boundless plain of our interior, down in the bowels of the earth, in the mines which I visited, crossing the snow-clad Sierras Nevadas, far to the northwest, on that beautiful Mediterranean of that region, Puget Sound, over to the Territory of Queen of Victoria on Vancouver's Island, back again to the Isthmus of Panama, almost under the Equator, there was one thought which, as my friend Gov. BROSS will tell you—one thought that was ever with us by night and by day, and that was of the loved ones at home. [Cheers.] There is no man that owes more to the people among whom he lives than I do who speaks to you to-day. From my earliest residence, you have taken me in your arms—taken me in your arms, oh, no, you have taken me unto your hearts and protected me against assaults and calumny on every side, jealous of my good name and character as if it were your own, repelling every slander and vindicating me before the American people. If I forget you, may my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. I can say in that beautiful language of GOLDSMITH,

"Where'er I turn—what other realms I see—
My heart untraveled fondly turns to thee."

But to-day, with the magnificent demonstrations which you have made to me of your kindness, I confess that I came with feelings saddened and chastened with the thoughts that have been all day uppermost in my mind. There is no man that can appreciate more than I do the generous confidence reposed in me by the representatives, by the millions throughout the land who believe in the principles that I have advocated to the best of my ability, in placing me side by side with our distinguished commander upon the same national ticket in this great struggle. I know it was from a confidence on their part in my principles and in the rectitude of my intentions; it was because they had supposed from having watched my course that I might be relied on if I were chosen by the people of America, never to turn my back upon the principles that I professed; and yet, as I say, I come before you with feelings of sadness and regret, even amid the enthusiastic friends who have accompanied me from Chicago. I have been made to feel to-day almost as if I had regretted that I accepted the nomination; since I returned to my home, that it severs, probably forever, that tie which has been between us for almost a lifetime, as constituents and representative, that it removes me, in some degree, from being your own chosen representative before the American people, and that never again am I to come before you and ask your suffrages to speak and act and vote in your behalf in our national councils. I have felt in all the years that I have passed, as I have gone up and down the highways and byways of this district, as if every home almost had an open door, almost every heart a generous welcome. Even though the poisoned arrows of calumny might be hurled against me, you were ever ready to turn them aside and protect me, and to publicly exhibit your warm and generous confidence whenever you had the opportunity to exhibit it. For fourteen years I have been your representative, but further back than that—far back in 1850, eighteen years ago—you first sustained me at the polls, and from that hour to this, amid all the vicissitudes of party contest, I remember with an exaltation that I think I have a right to feel, that there never has been a time, even while the clouds were darkened with gloom for the political party which I represented, or when the sunshine of prosperity illuminated our banners but that this noble county of St. Joseph has stood by me faithfully at every election. To you I owe everything that I am, to your continued kindnesses, to your long-continued and unswerving devotion to me, I owe everything I have received at the hands of the American people. It was because you here who have seen me at home from the days of my boyhood, adhered to me so faithfully for a length of time unparalleled in Indiana and almost in the Union, that the hearts of those delegates at Chicago were turned toward me for the nomination with which they honored me. They said it that people who know this man believe in him and adhere to him, he is a man in whom we can trust. Do I not then say truly that I cannot find words to express to you the gratitude I have for those repeated and continuous manifestations of your love for me? But to-day, as I stand before you, my thoughts turn back rather to the past than toward the swift-coming future. I have thought this morning, as my life has passed in review before me of my early life in your midst, I have thought of the faces I was to see here in this audience before me when I arrived at my home thirty-two years ago. I remember when, as a boy, I first looked down upon the smiling prairie of Terre Coupee, coming from my home in the East with those who were near and dear to me to seek our fortunes in this Western land, there was the place where our tent was pitched and where first we found a home in Indiana; and though but barely then in my teens, no sooner had I arrived there than I found myself among those far older than myself whose friendship has grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength. I see some of those periods and of the years succeeding before me to-day. Many have passed away; the tombstones in the grave-yard tell the record of their lives and of their names, but their children are left behind who seem to have inherited all their parents' interests and all their parents' affection for me, as they have inherited their blood from the parents that gave them birth, and they have followed me too with their kindness until now I have even seen in the past contest the grandchildren of those who welcomed me when I first came among you, and I have seen them rivaling in their devotion the kindness and friendship of those who have gone before over a quarter of a century ago. Twenty-seven years since I came to this town, then but a little village, with my family, who were compelled by a circumstance well known to many of you by the election of one of my family to a position in your county, to remove here to your county seat. Well do I remember the scenes and the incidents of those early years, as well as I remember them imprinted as they are upon my heart as with a graver of steel. In all the associations of early manhood, I was one in your midst, and many of your Aldermen remember when you first saw and first crossed palms with me; you remember when you first became acquainted with me; you remember when you gave me your friendship. I see many now in your midst, older than I, who were my friends in that early day when I was struggling forward in my career. In the Auditor's Office of your old Court-house I was engaged in making out tax duplicates, recording the proceedings of your County Board, settling with Supervisors, &c., and making acquaintances who have ever since been friends. Well do I remember also, how in our mock legislative assembly I was studying the demands of parliamentary law which recent events have required me to administer in the Congress of the United States. Some of you who have come here since that olden time do not know anything about that old Court house of ours, and those associations which are dear to me and which I shall never forget. There are some things about it which were peculiar. I remember it was not in the Ionian or Doric or Corinthian style of architecture, but it was emphatically in the Indiana style of architecture. [Laughter.] I remember distinctly that it was just exactly as long as it was wide, and just exactly as high as it was wide. [Laughter, and cries of "That's so!"] It was the model temple of justice in old times in Indiana, and I have found in speaking over the State, a few of these venerable and antiquarian relics left yet. Then coming down later, I shall not speak to you of my public life which I have had to lead, for it has been familiar to you. My political life has been cast in the stormiest period of the history of our country, from the days of the revolution to the present time. With all the excitements and acerbities of party struggle, with excitement unparalleled in the political contests of the past. I rejoice to be able to say before you to-day that never, when I returned to your midst, has there been one man, be he even the bitterest of my opponents—there has never been a man, however antagonistic he might be to me, that ever met me with the reproach that I had turned my back upon a solitary pledge made, when asking for your suffrages, or that I had proved infidel to the faith I professed to you when I was a candidate before you for your favor. [Great applause.] Differing with some, all know my convictions were the convictions of my life, I believed in them as unreservedly as I believe in the inspiration of revealed truth. They were the polar star that guided my political course. They were the chart by which I marked out my public career. I have proved faithful to them in the past, and whatever is to be before me in the future, God helping me, I shall stand by them as earnestly and inflexibly in the years to come as I have in the past. [Great applause.] You remember that the most of my life has been spent among you in the editorial profession, and all of you almost, especially those who have lived here for years, can bear witness to the fact that I was no sluggard in the performance of those duties. I was generally the editor, the publisher, the proof-reader, the mail-boy, the collector—all rolled into one. [Laughter.] But I performed them to the best of my ability, and I have this to say—looking back to my earlier life as an editor, I can say that while I antagonized with my opponents because I believed their principles wrong and my own right, I antagonized without opprobrium and opposed them without invective. And every one of you here, Democrats and Republicans, I can call as witnesses that in spite of all the political storm of the last six or eight years, I have not, as you know yourselves, in this district ever designated the Democratic Party by any other name than that which they have chosen themselves. Of all the hundreds of speeches I have made, you have never heard me allude to them as Copperheads, or anything that they might condemn as personal or opprobrious. I have given to them the name that they see fit to give to themselves, and I have borne patiently, and without such retort, every epithet that has been heaped on me by those who have seen fit in that way to oppose me. I have believed that to be the wiser course, and experience has proved its correctness to me. There is one thing that embarrasses me in speaking before you to-day. As I address you there comes thronging into my mind the great issues which the millions of the American people are to settle at the polls at the November elections; but my lips, from the position that I now occupy before this people, are to be sealed in regard to those issues. I cannot speak in regard to the platform, nor can I speak, as I deem propriety forbids me, of the candidates who are arrayed against us. I have not deemed it proper or fitting, when one is presented by the people, or a party representing a large portion or a majority of the American people for the national offices for which Gen. GRANT and myself have been presented, to go to the political arena and there discuss these exciting and agitating questions. My record is made up before you. It is written in the pages of our country's Legislature. It is inscribed there, where I could not erase it if I would, and where I would not erase it if I could. It is there for good or for evil; it is my convictions expressed in my notes, in my speeches, in my letters. The convictions of my life, and not my heart, believed in with all my soul, and strength and mind. Not one word of it shall I ever take back. Every word of it is confirmed to me by the experience of past years, and there is not, as I look back at it, one single sentence that dying I would wish to blot. What may be the future for me depends not now upon the people of this district alone, but upon the millions of the American people. I have faith. You know how my faith has been in the times of national and party reverses, never flagging, never quailing, never abating. I have faith to-day. I think I can see in all the signs of the times the triumphant victory that awaits the great leader of our Union hosts, rivaling in its brilliancy and its beneficent effects upon our country the brilliant victories won by him against the armies of the rebellion. I believe an over-guiding Providence holds the destinies of our Union in His hands. He preserved us as a Union when treason seemed to threaten our existence; He strengthened our hearts for every sacrifice required at our hands; He lifted us to a noble plane of patriotism, because He had determined, as I believe, that treason should never rule in this fair land of ours. ["Good," "Good," and loud applause.] He saved our Union for us, and the same overruling Providence that watched over the armies of the Revolution and led them to press on year after year until the glorious light of victory shone upon their banners, and then, in this late war, saved us when the rebellion that seemed to the world outside likely to destroy our national existence, will stand by us in this contest; and although the men who were put down by the arms of the American people may rise again and proclaim their treason throughout all that region, He who rules in the heavens will, as I believe, bring upon them a judgment which the polls shall manifest at the coming November election. [Loud applause.] Meeting many of you here as I do to-day, looking into your smiling and happy faces as you greeted me at the depot and here upon this stand, I cannot but remember that there are hundreds of my friends of past years whom I am never to meet again here upon this fair ground where we stand to-day. I spoke to regiment after regiment of the brave men who came from every township and every school district in this county of ours and throughout this district to offer their young lives as sacrifice and for the preservation of our beloved land. I had been throughout this district over and over again attempting to inspire this noble and patriotic work, and they had come hither to lay aside the garb of the citizen and enroll themselves in the armies of the Union, ready, if needed, to repeat the historic story of Curtius, and to leap into the yawning gulf that imperiled our Republic. I spoke to them here the last words of cheer; I gave to them a warm and cordial good-bye, and when they came back, those regiments were decimated by rebel bullets, by the diseases of the hospital and the fatigues of the march and the camp; the men left behind many faces you and I shall never see again; they fought, they bled, they suffered, they died for this country of ours; they offered up their lives that treason should not rule in this Republic of ours. They sleep in their bloody shrouds until the morning of the Resurrection. There is no patriot heart here that has forgotten them—that is impossible. History has immortalized them as the defenders and saviours of the Union. Here upon this spot, hallowed to me by these recollections, they come up, leaving behind them all endearments of home; come up from homes happy with the sunlight of affection and love, turning their backs on lives precious to them as the apple of their eyes, and children dear as their own hearts' blood, to go forth to protect that banner from becoming the winding-sheet of the world's best hopes. My heart goes out toward the honored dead to-day. God bless the families they have left behind. God bless their memories, and may they ever be green in the hearts of every one for whom they made this sacrifice, the greatest sacrifice a country can require of its citizens. The men were near and dear to you and to me—men whose friendship with us lasted to the grave, and even beyond the grave. May that hallowed memory be kept green and fresh and perennial forever. I come back to the old theme; it is a theme of gratitude, it is a theme of thanks that is struggling with feeble words to give you the expression of a heart overflowing with affection toward you in this busy season of the year. These assembled thousands are a fit answer to every falsehood and calumny that has been said against me. I was struck by the fact, when coming from your depot this very day, that the hundred and forty Germans of the German Grant and Colfax Club set the seal of their condemnation and their denunciation upon not only the calumny, but the forgery, to which I have been subjected here. You know it is a falsehood; you know that never in my public life, from the commencement to the close, in one year, month or day, have I ever held any other doctrine than that principles and character, not birthplace and breed, were the true test for official promotion. Men who may resort to forgery may sign my name with their felonious fingers, for a forgery is a felony. You here know that there has not been an election for the last twelve years that I have gone to the polls, not with a closed ballot, but with an open one, and voted for men of foreign birth, and who worshipped at a different altar from what I did myself. Here is the only place where I shall answer that calumny; let it be buried in the tomb, where are buried calumnies and forgeries like it, in the graves of the past. Now, my friends, for I shall not speak to you at length, I come now to the conclusion of these remarks. If there is one thing for which I long in this land of ours; if there is one thought that rises uppermost above all others, it is that thought embodied in those brief sententious words of the great Captain of our armies, embodying as much as a speech of an hour's duration, because it is exactly suited to the exigency of our situation. It is, "Let us have peace." [Great applause.] There is no country in the world, there is no land beneath the sun that longs for peace like this great Republic of ours; peace, and with it consequent prosperity; peace, for I am opposed to all wars, as I have often told you, except those wars forced on us for the preservation of our national existence. We want no more war; we want no more violence; we want no more outrage; we want peace; we want no more drafts; we want no more bloodshed; we want no more carnage; we want no more debt; we want peace, and peace we will have. The great hero of the century, who heads the Union to-day in this contest, commanded peace on the battle-field, and he will, in the Executive Chair, command peace in this Republic of ours. [Applause.] From ocean to ocean, and from the frozen lakes to where the flowers bloom in the perpetual Spring, on the borders of the Southern Gulf, he will have peace by protecting every man within our limits; poor though he may be, downtrodden though he may have been, humble though he may be, friendless and obscure though he may be, ULYSSES S. GRANT will give him protection. [Applause.] [A voice—Cheers for COLFAX.] Mr. COLFAX—That ought to have been given a cheer for GRANT, for I was speaking of him, not of myself. I have nothing to say about myself as a candidate, for I suppose to tell the truth that if Gen. GRANT should be elected, I probably should also be so. [Laughter and applause.] They say he can't make speeches. [A voice—"We don't want him to."] You see I am saying nothing about the principles, or platform, or the candidates of our opponents, but I have a right to speak of him who led those for whom I speak that stood round him binding these Republican principles in the past. He has made one speech—when the Committee of the Chicago Convention announced his nomination to him at his residence in Washington. It was a speech of only eight lines, but there were two lines in it that were as weighty, that were as valuable as if they had filled the many volumes that gave you history of works of CONFUCIUS; they were these: "If elected, I shall have no policy to enforce against the will of the people." [Great applause.] That is a declaration worthy of the cause, and he said, you remember, to President JOHNSON, the will of the people must be the law of the land, and so say we all, the will of the land obeyed and we shall have peace, and with peace progress. Your country, of immense resources, washed by the waters of the two great oceans of the globe, checked in its advancing course by the horrors of war for a moment, with peace it will step forward with gigantic strides in wealth and hope, until it obtains a prouder position in the record of nations than its history has to-day. We have within our limits all that makes a nation great. We have a people as brave as they have shown themselves to be self-sacrificing, devoted and practical, with boundless resources of wealth, commercial, manufacturing, living in a temperate zone which is the governing second world, and beyond the limits of which there are no great nations. We have within ourselves all the elements of greatness, and with an administration which will be the will of the people, and which will enforce the law of the land, we are destined to prosperity which in glory shall eclipse in the future all the brilliant records of the past. One word more about home. I come back in the conclusion as I spoke in the commencement in regard to home. Home, which as DRYDEN tells us, is the sacred refuge of our life; home with all its tender and affectionate associations; home with all sacred ties; home with all those sensibilities which are excited by the very mention of the word. Here in this beautiful city and village, when I first saw it and lived in it, now advancing with its motto "Onward" with a speed unparalleled by any other city in our State, with its vast manufacturing advantages, making it the very Manchester of Indiana; with its beautiful St. Joseph Valley, the garden spot of the West; with its noble prairie on each side, destined to agricultural wealth, that shall almost be to us incredible when it is fully realized by its development, you have your lot to cast in the most pleasant spot in this Republic of ours. I congratulate you on it, and I congratulate myself that I am with you here as part and parcel of this growing city of South Bend, and wherever cast in life, separate from you as a representative, I still am with you as citizen. My interests, my hopes, my aspirations, my convictions shall ever be for this noble city which has proved to me through so many years the fidelity of its friendship. May you all live the measure of years that God has given you, in happiness and comfort. May you be blessed in your children and your children's children. May you be blessed in your associations, and if I ever forget you because the people may call me to some other position, God do so to me and more also, for my ingratitude would be beyond all comparison, and deserving of all rebuke. [Loud and long continued applause.] I thank you, my friends, with a full heart, full of thanks I leave this stand to go back in the retiracy which I am to occupy until the Presidential election shall be decided, knowing full well that whatever may be the result elsewhere victorious, and I believe it will be when your verdict, I shall gain for freedom the plaudit of well done, good and faithful servant. That you have given to me in the past. [Great applause.]

An interlude after the close of the Speakers' address, a half hour's recess was taken for dinner and rest. During the intermission the Chicago Tanners and the South Bend Glee Club sang several patriotic airs, which were loudly encored.

Reception in Chicago by Over Seven Thousand Citizens—Address of Welcome by Mayor Ross—Response of Mr. Colfax.

Mr. COLFAX arrived in Chicago on Wednesday evening. At the depot there was a vast concourse of citizens. Many calls were made for a speech, but Mr. COLFAX and party were conducted to carriages as quickly as possible and driven to the residence of Lieut. Gov. BROSS.

After the Speaker and his party had been refreshed by tea and a short rest, the importunity of the crowd outside was manifested by loud cries and various tokens of impatience, and finally became so great that Mr. COLFAX showed himself on the balcony, and after a few words of introduction from Gov. BROSS and Mayor RICE, was obliged by repeated and unyielding solicitations, to commence a speech. The speech was listened to with the most profound silence, but at the close of each sentence, or upon the utterance of a sentence unusually happy, deafening cheers were given from thousands of throats.

He was introduced to the multitude by Hon. J. B. RICE, Mayor of Chicago, as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I, with the same object of all of you, have come here to-night to pay my respects to a distinguished servant of the American people, SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives, [voice, "long may he live" and applause,] who, by your votes and by the votes of hundreds of thousands who think like you, who love their country, are resolved to sustain him so that he will be Vice-President of the United States, next November. With great pleasure I introduce to you the Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX. [Great applause.]

Mr. COLFAX was received with immense applause. Three rounds of applause were given before the opportunity was allowed him to speak. When some degree of order was restored he said:

SPEECH OF MR. COLFAX.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN; I have just reached your City after a long and tedious journey from Washington, at the close of a protracted session of Congress, on my ride to a town that, much as I love Chicago, I love much more. That is, my home at South Bend. But I am glad to see so many of you here assembled on this moonlight night, on the banks of your great lake, to render me this testimonial of your confidence and your reward. I know how critically the people of America, in these later years, watch their public servants at Washington. I know how they have mourned when those public servants have proved false to the pledges upon which they obtained the positions which they dishonored. Realizing this, I am gratified, in my heart of hearts, to find that you manifest your confidence and your regard in me, as one of the representatives of the American people. I do not come before you to-night, even in response to your flattering call, to speak to you in regard to the political issues of the day. I have done so, heretofore, in your Opera House, in your Halls, in all the places where the people of Chicago congregate. I have spoken to you and delivered my views and opinions on public measures and policies, in times past, for the maintenance and prosperity of this great country of ours, with no uncertain voice. There are none among you here, but know what are my convictions and my principles. They are part of my being. They have grown with my growth and were strengthened with my strength, [renewed applause,] and as I have stood by them faithfully and unswervingly in the past, so shall I stand by them faithfully and unswervingly in the future. [Applause and three cheers given for COLFAX. Voices, "that's the talk," "that's it," "good," "stick to it," &c.] I have not deemed it proper nor seeming for one who has been chosen, by the representatives of millions of people, to occupy a high place in the great national election, to go into the political arena as if his views were not known; as if his views were to be expressed and commended to the people. My record is before you all. For fourteen long years as a representative it has been written in the records of this country, and there is not—I can say before my God to-night—there is not a single record, that, dying, I would wish to blot out. [Great applause. Voices: "Not many can say that;" "I believe you;" "that's so, old boy;" "we'll sustain you," &c.] I have always had a great love for this great and growing and prosperous city of Chicago. [Renewed applause.] It is so near to the district which I have so long represented, that I have been with you in all your canvasses, from time to time, as well as among you in the enjoyment of the hospitalities of good friends. [Voice—"You've got lots of them."] But I, naturally, now feel a deeper interest in this great city than ever before, when I have heard at Washington that the assembled representatives of the Republican Party, in their Convention at Chicago, saw fit to associate my name as being worthy to be associated with that great Captain of our armies, the hero of the century. I felt, indeed, it was no common honor that you, here, responded so heartily at that time and since to that selection. It has made me come still nearer to you than ever before. What may be the result of this canvass, I am not the one to predict. I have faith, however, and confidence in that result. [A voice—"Don't be scared."] I believe that God reigns, and I believe there is an overruling Providence that holds in His hands the destinies of nations, and when I have heard, coming from the South, so rife with treason a few years ago, the fires smouldering kindled again into flame by the speeches you have read, as a few years ago, I believe sincerely that that Providence that watched over us in our hour of great trial will keep ward over us yet; and that as He bore us through trials and tribulations, and at last He lifted the feet of our soldiers from the very valley of humiliation to the heights of glory, (applause,) that He will now show that He never intends to give this country into the hands of the enemy. I have naught to say of the platform of our opponents. My lips are sealed on that subject. I am not to say anything of the candidates of our opponents. My lips are sealed on that. But there is one subject on which my lips never shall be sealed until they are sealed in death. That is the proud and the glorious praise that attaches to this glorious Republican Party, of which you and I are part and parcel to-day. Thank God that there has been such a party in this land! Its record is written on the proudest pages of our country's history. It stands there to our immortal honor, and when we shall have passed away, as we shortly shall, and when we mingle with the clods of the valley, and they shall be heaped on our remains, your children and your children's children shall rise up to call you blessed, because you rose up to support that banner which is now in the hands of the noble hero of the country. It is with me among the proudest recollections of my life that I remember that when men spoke with bated breath and some shook with fear, there was one party in the land which said, come weal or come woe, to the last man and the last dollar, we will stand by this country, even until the last drop of blood, and even to the last beat of our heart, and amid disaster and reverse, alternating with victories and triumphs, we pressed on, until at last the sunshine of victory shone upon our banners and the rebellion was crushed. It is a proud reflection that in the hosts, the millions of republicans, there was not one who despaired of the American Republic. [Voice—"Not one."] Again, it is a proud boast, to-day, that among all the citizens in all the States of the Union that stand by our gallant General, who are upholding his armies to-day as they did in the war, there is not one but that has sworn before God that loyalty shall govern what loyalty has preserved. And then, my friends, we shall have peace. We shall have peace that will stay, because it will be an enduring peace. We shall have peace because every man in this proud land shall have his rights protected; because there shall be no outrages or murders or violence, from the pine fields of Maine over the distant lands of the South to the gulf, committed upon men for daring to express their opinions as God has given them minds to express them. We shall have peace, as with peace we shall have established the reign of law and of order, and consequent prosperity. Of all the lands under the rays of the sun this is the one that wants no more war; no more drafts; no more bloodshed; no more carnage. In the impressive and sententious language of Gen. GRANT, I say, let us have peace. Now my friends, I shall not longer detain you, for I came before you simply to return to you my thanks for this cordial greeting and welcome. There is no man that values the approbation of his friends and associates more than myself. It has been my aim to live faithfully by the principles that I have professed to you in times past, and to keep them before me as the apple of my eye, and they are dearer to me because they are sanctified by the blood of the soldiers that gave us by the revolution the title of the land, and, because by their blood they saved the land and our liberties to us. They are the more dear to me because upon them I am walking, in the pathway illuminated by those who have gone before us; because they are the principles, the expression of which our fathers took upon their lips when they caused to be born this nation, to be a light unto all nations—when they gave to us the Declaration of Independence. Upon that rock I have planted myself. Upon that rock we have planted ourselves, and no party of a section, or combination, shall be strong enough to overthrow or overwhelm us, or dictate to us, for upon this rock we can stand against the world. Now, my friends, I must leave you ["go on"] for the rest to which I think I am entitled. You are to mingle in this great struggle, I am to sit silently by with my tongue silent, not as in times past, but leaving these millions of people to decide this issue. But I believe, as I said before, there can be but one result. I believe, under Providence, the one man who with his brave and heroic defenders, who saved this country when its existence was imperilled, will again aid in saving it. That man's name is ULYSSES S. GRANT. [Immense applause and three cheers.] I believe the gratitude of the American people worthy of as they have found this man in every station in which he has been placed, rising to the emergency of every occasion, frank and fearless in the expression of his opinion—this man Gen. GRANT—I believe that this Republic will see that they who gave to his earliest hours upon the tented field the success he planned, now give him the guidance of the destinies of this great nation that he saved. And when he is inaugurated, as I believe he will be, on the 4th day of March next, as President of the United States, the world shall recognize that in this great Republic of ours we honor one to whom the world owes more than to any other, and that when we have placed him in that seat that WASHINGTON adorned, and that JEFFERSON, and JACKSON, and MONROE and others have honored, that he shall bring back peace to the distracted country, and restore equality and justice to all men that live under our flag and under whose administration this great Republic of ours, checked for an instant in its onward progress by war, shall go on in its proud triumph, conquering and to conquer.

Mr. Colfax at Fort Wayne.

There was an impromptu demonstration in honor of Mr. COLFAX at Fort Wayne, Ind., on Wednesday, as he passed through the city. He was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and was introduced by Hon. ISAAC JENKINSON, who, in a few and appropriate remarks, said he had the pleasure of introducing to his fellow-citizens one whose name had become a household word in every true and patriotic family in the country, and who is to be our next Vice-President—Hon. S. COLFAX. [Loud applause.]

Mr. COLFAX said: "I am very glad to meet your smiling faces this afternoon. When I arrived, a few moments ago, I could not have spoken, for I was too hungry. Now I cannot speak for I am too full; [cheers and laughter;] but I am glad you allowed me to eat my dinner before giving me this reception. I do not intend making much of a speech, and I think the engineer on our train is favorable to short speeches. During the lengthy session of Congress which has just closed, I have often thought with gratitude of what I owe the people of Indiana. Through the long years of public service they have stood by me with personal regard and personal devotion, until, at the Chicago Convention, they had, by their delegates assembled, said that they had one son who was their first and only preference for the position I occupy on the Presidential ticket. I have to the best of my ability filled every position in which I have been placed. I stand upon the same principles now I have always held; and whatever my fortune is in the contest, whether elected or sent into private life, there shall never be variableness or a shadow of turning on my part from the principles I have always upheld. I know that I stand here, to-day, in the Gibraltar of the Democracy of Indiana; but the great chieftain who heads our ticket is used to taking Gibraltars, and I say to the Democrats and Republicans of Fort Wayne that he who has conquered in the battle-fields of the South may, in the civil battle-field of this campaign, succeed in taking this Gibraltar."

The time for the departure of the train being already more than up, the speaker here closed amid the wildest enthusiasm and the playing of the band. He was escorted to the train, when it immediately moved out of the depot on its way to Chicago. At all the principal towns along the line of the road the people evinced the utmost enthusiasm and gratification at having had an opportunity of seeing and hearing SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Ex-Gov. Seymour Owns No Bonds.

UTICA, N. Y., July 21, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 16th inst. to Gov. SEYMOUR is received. He directs me to answer your interrogatories, and say: He does not own a United States bond, and never did own one; and he never dealt in bonds or banking of any kind.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

S. D. NOXON, JR.

To H. R. DUNN, Esq., Bloomington, Ill.

Richmond County Central Grant and Colfax Club.

The Republicans of Richmond County, Staten Island, are making preparations for a thorough canvass and organization. They have already organized associations at New-Brighton, Castleton, and other points. On Thursday evening they assembled at Richmond village, the county seat—and one of the Democratic strongholds—and formed a Central Grant and Colfax Club. E. SAMUEL TALMAGE and J. W. SIMONSON acted as temporary Chairman and Secretary. The following permanent officers, designated by a Committee appointed for the purpose, were chosen: President—Hon. James Guyon. Vice-Presidents—Judge Dill, Samuel Talmage, John W. Mesereau, Wm. B. Davie, J. B. Hillyer, Joseph Egbert, A. H. Britton, S. B. Wood, Maj. W. M. Este. Corresponding Secretary—David W. Judd. Recording Secretary—John Wild. Executive Committee—E. B. Seaman, J. W. Simonson, T. E. Leeds, E. L. Crocheron, Wm. Ferguson, A. V. Conner. The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place, Sharpe's Hotel, next Wednesday evening. Republicans on the island are requested to attend at that time and enroll themselves.

Central German Republican Committee.

The Central German Republican Committee met last night at their rooms, No. 295 Bowery, for the purpose of organizing a new Grant and Colfax Campaign Club. The President of the Committee, Dr. J. MUHR, and the Secretary, Mr. GUSTAVUS BEYERLE, were both present.

Supervisor ANDREAS WILLMANN nominated Gen. FRANZ SIGEL as Chairman of the new Campaign Club, and he was unanimously elected.

Supervisor WILLMANN and JACOB LEVI were appointed a committee to wait upon Gen. SIGEL at his home in Morrisania. Mr. F. BONNET was elected Corresponding Secretary. Election of other officers was for the present postponed.

An adjournment of the meeting then took place until the 13th of August.

Union Republican Campaign Club.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Republican Campaign Club took place yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, No. 84 Franklin-street. The meeting was strictly private and related simply to details in regard to the campaign. The next public meeting is arranged for the 8th September next, at the Cooper Institute, when ex-Secretary STANTON and Gen. BUTLER will be present and address the audience.

The Nineteenth Ward Democratic Club.

The above Club held a meeting last evening at the corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-second street, and organized by appointing SAMUEL C. MADDEN as President and JOSEPH DRYFOOS as Clerk. After brief remarks by those present the meeting adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

The Democratic Game in the State—Trap to Catch Baptists—Converting the Negroes to the Democratic Faith.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 12, 1868.

It is evident to the most careless observer of affairs at the South that the Democrats—a term which, like the sheet which appeared to Peter, holds in its embrace all sorts of political animals save Republicans—are playing a desperate game, relying very much upon the coöperation of the President. Southern Unionists well know the hazards of the hour, and must be pardoned by their more conservative Northern brethren of the same faith for what may seem to be extreme radicalism.

The craft of the Democrats is specially seen in their zeal for the manufacture of "conservative" blacks. In this they are leaving no stone unturned. Flattery, bribery, threatening are used according to circumstances, and sometimes to purpose. They exceedingly rejoice over the conversion of even one negro from the Radical ranks. A black Democratic Club makes them delirious with delight. I happen to have learned something of the process by which such a result was attempted to be reached. Let me give you a specimen. It must be premised that there are at the South some "rebel" blacks, who for various selfish reasons favored secession, and who can be bought up any day to be used as tools by the Democratic politicians. Of this class, despised by the majority of blacks, is a man named ROGERS, a so-called preacher, a tolerably well-educated, smooth-tongued, plausible fellow, who, for various offences, was some time ago expelled from his denomination. He is wholly unprincipled, and ever ready to listen to proposals from any quarter which promise pay. He is also very ambitious of distinction. Some months ago he undertook to establish a "Ministerial College," which was effected by calling a meeting, at his house, of a few black ignoramuses, who, according to his dictation, voted said college into existence and then, at the same prompting, elected Rev. Mr. ROGERS President, and conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity! An account of this, from his pen, appeared in the *Republican*. Of course, the "college" was nothing but an abortion.

This Rev. Dr. ROGERS, in connivance with certain Democrats of New-Orleans, undertook to organize a movement for seducing his colored brethren from the Republican ranks. This was before his excommunication. He accordingly got up a grand Agricultural Convention, to which he invited Baptist ministers from all parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, &c. The professed object was to promote the purchase of land by blacks, and improvements in agriculture among them. But, having got the ministers together, he brought forward a series of political resolutions, artfully prepared by certain gentlemen of the city, one of which was an indorsement of the policy of President JOHNSON! Dr. ROGERS was the Secretary of the Convention and introduced the document, reading it in such a manner that it was scarcely understood by the members, who, suspecting no trick, were easily deceived. The resolutions were passed. But the next day an intelligent colored minister of the city, having been informed of the game, went to the Convention and called for the reading of the minutes of the previous day. The Doctor, finding that a man as smart as himself was on his track, said that the minutes had been left at his house by mistake. But a verbal statement of the resolutions was wriggled out of him, upon which the minister just mentioned exposed their true character, in a speech which excoriated the black traitor, and resulted in a unanimous rescinding of said resolutions. The Doctor excused himself out of the Convention, which then proceeded to attend to its own proper business. Thus ended the splendid scheme. It should be mentioned that an editorial was already prepared and in type for one of the city journals, to appear that very morning, which read in part as follows: "Agricultural Convention of the colored men of Louisiana. The subjoined account of a meeting of the conservative colored men of Louisiana, for the purpose of withdrawing the men of their race from the wild course which they are now following, under the guidance of the carpet-bag gentry from the Northern States, and of inducing them to return to the labors in which they were most profitably and happily engaged in times gone by, is worthy of earnest attention from the prominent men of the South. The respectability and intelligence of Rev. Drs. ROGERS and ——, and their confreres, are sure to render their present undertaking successful." Such was the account of a spontaneous movement among the blacks themselves toward Democracy, which was to have been scattered over the South and North for political effect. Unfortunately for the conspirators, the plot was discovered and the editorial never got beyond the proof-sheet. But certain eyes read it, and the public may learn how the blacks are manipulated into conservatives, and what the flaming accounts of black conservative meetings amount to.

Let us ask what is the real meaning of this attempt to democratize the blacks? The ex-rebel Democrats are all bitterly opposed to negro suffrage; it leads, say they, to negro supremacy, and ours is a white man's government. Yet here we see them courting negro votes, and welcoming negroes to political affiliation with themselves. Now, if they are honest in this, do they not see that it matters little whether the blacks be Democrats or Republicans? In either case they are recognized as voters, and, if voters, as also eligible to office: and the difference must be exceedingly small between a Democratic or a Republican black magistrate or legislator or judge. This, then, is the logical result of an honest attempt to convert the blacks into Democrats. But who can for a moment believe these Southern politicians to be so thick-headed as not to see this? What do they hope for, then? It is to delude the ignorant blacks into the idea that the Republicans are not their real friends, and that their true welfare depends upon making friends of their old masters. If you stay with the former, say they, you become estranged from us, with whom you must live, and with whom it is for your interest to be on good terms. Join our ranks, vote against the Radicals, and we will do everything we can to help you. We will give you work, we will pay you well, we will protect you; but if you don't, we shall be your enemies, and you will be overpowered and destroyed. That is what they say, which means just this: We want you to vote against your voting, to give us the sole power of making and executing the laws, to deprive yourselves of all political rights, and make yourselves the slaves, if not of individuals, of society. It is sheer hypocrisy and fraud. But, on the whole, we think the effect will be good. It will mix up these white Democrats a little with their black neighbors. It may rub off some of their prejudices against color. It must tend to give practical effect to the doctrine of political equality. Go ahead, then, Democrats of the South, and gather all the blacks you can into your own political ranks. But we think the results of such efforts will be small. The great body of the blacks understand too well the real designs of the Democratic Party to be caught in their traps. Z.

Condition of the Crops in Southern Georgia.

From the Macon Journal and Messenger, July 25.

Capt. ECTOR, who returned yesterday from a two weeks trip through Southern Georgia, makes the following report in regard to rains and crops:

"A general rain has fallen all over the country within the last ten days, but in many counties it came too late to save early corn, but will be greatly beneficial to late planting. There have been heavy rains particularly about Eufaula and Albany. The cotton is good only "about in spots." As a general rule the plant is small and stunted in growth. In Randolph County the rust had made a small appearance. With good seasons the cotton crop will produce well to the area planted. He estimates upon the whole that one-third less cotton and one-third less corn will be produced this than last year. But notwithstanding this fact, the planters are in better spirits now than they were then, for the reason, they are not in debt and are certain to get a better price for their crops."

AMONG THE INDIANS.

A Trip to St. Jose—The Navajoe Savages—An Indian March—Characteristics of the Red Skins—The Encampment—Distribution of Rations.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FORT UNION, NEW-MEXICO, Monday, June 29, 1868.

Yesterday I returned from a trip to St. José, where I went to see the Navajo tribe of Indians, on their way to their new home near Fort Wingate. I left Union Thursday afternoon at about 5 o'clock, in company with the Depot Quartermaster and his chief clerk. We went in a private ambulance with four mules, and drove twenty-eight miles in less than three hours, reaching Los Vagas before 8 P. M. Here we remained over night at the hotel, which, by the way, is kept by a Maj. CUTLER, a gentleman who never charges officers and treats them well. We had a good supper and good beds, and started next morning at about 9 o'clock for St. José, making about the same time as the day before, and reaching St. José at about 12 o'clock. There we found several officers with whom I was acquainted—Maj. WHITING, who takes the Indians to their new home, the Indian agent, Col. DODD, and three or four others.

The roads were in a terribly dusty condition on account of the Indians. The head of the column was in camp about one mile from this place, but as there were some 7,060 Indians, there was consequently a great deal of straggling. They had their droves of horses, goats, sheep, &c. Some Indians rode on horseback, while others were on foot. Here let me remark that the Indian is not of a generous disposition, for some of them owned many horses, but drove them instead of letting their comrades ride. It was a funny and interesting scene. Squaws, on horseback and on foot, carried on their backs, tied to boards, their babies, and loads of traps beside; cats, pots, blankets, dogs, were carried by them. The Major told me that they marched from ten to fifteen miles per day. It is astonishing how little children can do it, but they scampered along, perfectly happy. To be sure, neither old nor young were incumbered by much clothing. The squaws wear blankets and a sort of petticoat, and are pretty well covered, but most of the men are nearly naked. Some of them wear trowsers made of flour sacks and calico shirts, but not many. They rub and cover themselves with white clay, and then draw lines on their bodies with their fingers, which makes them look hideous. Some of them have their faces painted red. The Government often employs them. They work well and hard. They made a wagon-road when marching, and received fifty cents per day each. They come up to you and give the hand and say, "How, how!" I saw them embrace Maj. WHITING; they are very fond of him. The Major says that they are a very good tribe, and that since they left Sumner but one complaint had been made for stealing a mule. Seven thousand white people would have probably stolen more.

I saw one Indian who had besmeared his legs with white clay and drawn a line from hip to heel, no doubt intended to resemble the stripes which perhaps he saw on soldiers' trowsers. On the road, when traveling, the older Indians taught the little chaps to shoot with their bows and arrows. Little boys and girls were among them whom you would hardly believe of age to walk. The families usually walk together. Among the Indians were some very old and feeble persons with gray hair; but the really aged and the sick were placed in ox-wagons by the agent, Col. DODD. They were literally packed in three wagons, and it was a funny sight to see them, with wagon wheels, bundles and all kind of traps, all huddled together; yet they seemed happy and contented. On the road, three deaths and five births occurred. On one occasion the Indians refused to bury one of their people, but the wagon-master told them if they did not do it he would put the corpse in the wagon with them, and this threat reduced them to submission. You know how Indians detest corpses; they at once abandon a lodge or hut when there is a death, and never enter it again. The wagon-master, it seems, was aware of this. One of the officers told me that a squaw gave birth when walking, picked up her child and traveled on. The Indians are very well treated.

I was sitting down watching them while passing, and every now and then a chap would come to me, give me his dirty paw, and say, "How, how!" and then squat down on his haunches and stare at me. Although he did not understand our conversation, he listened to it with apparent interest. The subsistence stores when traveling were at the head of the column. The agent told me that this would always keep them closer together than troops possibly could, for they never would forsake their rations. Indeed no troops could possibly keep them together, for they are always taking short cuts over the mountains wherever they can save distance. They take remarkably long strides. Generally speaking, they are not well built, and are very dirty and abound in vermin; but their teeth are splendid. They delight, as all Indians do, in beads, rings, &c. They have also gold and silver ornaments. Their horses are decorated about the head with tin and chains and trinkets. They are armed with muskets, bows and arrows and spears, but they have great difficulty in procuring powder and lead; for, as I understand, there is a law forbidding the sale of either to them. The Mexicans have a great many children, which they bought for mere trifles or stole, and these are slaves, though there is a law against it. A great many of these children are in the neighborhood of Mora and Los Vagos, and the Indians were on a constant hunt for them, but only found few, for the general impression is, that on the arrival of the Indians the children are run off and hid in the mountains. For my part, I think the Indians can be favorably compared with the Mexicans here. The Navajo Indians were once quite wealthy, but I believe the Utes stole most of their stock from them.

When we arrived at St. José, I had a good bath and a miserable dinner, which disgusted me with the place, and I was only too glad to drive out to the Indian camp and see the Indians making their huts of branches and spreading over them their blankets, which are water-proof. You can take the real Navajo blanket, fill it with water and hang it up, and not a drop will leak out by the next morning. The Indians were building their fires and were soon variously occupied. In several of the huts I found the squaw holding in her lap the head of her mate, and picking out sufficient vermin to have troubled another mortal considerably, but they are blessed with so many that they can spare all that can be seen and caught in one picking.

Having enjoyed this picturesque scene, I wandered off toward a group of Indians, some of whom were standing, while others were sitting, and making a great noise; they were playing at monte, gambling for arrows, rings and money, and taking as deep an interest in the game as any white gambler. They are said to be passionately fond of it, and will stake anything they have. There is, however, no fighting amongst them. Every now and then one of them would brush up against me, and I was in constant alarm, fancying myself in too close a companionship with their lively adherents.

We remained in camp until near dark, when we started for the hotel. That night a bed was prepared for me on the floor, and I thought myself very lucky when I heard the landlord tell the Mexican girl to bring clean sheets, which, whatever they might have been, I discovered in the morning to be far from clean. There was little sleep that night, and the next morning found me up early and ready for a drive to the camp. We remained there all day. Toward 10 o'clock we went to see the rations issued to the Indians. They were about 7,000 in number, men, squaws and children, each of whom is entitled to a ration. Rations are issued every third day. This day twenty beeves had been killed. The Indians were in three rows, one behind the other. The blind, aged, young, and in fact all who were able to stand on their feet, were there, except some who were represented by the head of the family. In a stockade the meat of twenty cattle was cut and piled up in a huge pile of pieces about as large as a man's hand. Here there were Indians hard at work, standing with naked feet in the midst of the meat, and armed with long-handled shovels, with which they shoveled the meat into baskets, while other Indians carried it off to a long stand. At this stand there were men who stood ready to deal out flour-bran, with others to deal out the meat. Near the stand were some men with two haversacks slung to the person of each, one of which was filled with tickets. For each ration one ticket is given. For instance, to-day a blue ticket is given, the next ration day a red ticket, and on the next that of another color. The number of tickets presented entitle the holder to the same number of rations. The Indians had to pass this man of tickets, who took their tickets, and in return gave them as many of another color, at the same time calling out the number of tickets to the dealers of rations. The Indian marched up to the stand, spread out his blanket, into which the beans were thrown with a basin, the other ration-dealer at the same time throwing in the meat, and the Indian taking up his provisions and making room for the next in turn. The heads, tails, feet, intestines, livers, lungs, all are given to the Indians, being dealt out as far as they will go. This shares the same fate as the other meat, all is put into the same blanket with the flour or bran, and in this way is carried off to the various family residences. A mule died when I was there, and was immediately taken possession of by the Indians and cut up for use. While I was sitting near a store some Indians went in and purchased some pounds of brown sugar at fifty cents per pound. I was told a few moments previous an Indian had bought sugar there, put it in his straw hat, placed it on his head, and took it home in this manner; but I was rather surprised to see the Indian above referred to come out of the store with his sugar, deliberately take off his trowsers, (made of flour sacks with the XX superfine plainly visible, notwithstanding the dirt,) empty the sugar into the seat of the trowsers, bundle them up and march off to camp in a perfectly nude condition.

UTAH.

Religious Festivals—Locusts Everywhere—Railroad Matters—Good Crop Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, July 18, 1868.

Two holidays are observed this month in this vicinity—the Fourth and the Twenty-fourth. The Fourth is the birthday of the nation—the Twenty-fourth the day when BRIGHAM YOUNG and his band of pioneers entered this valley to settle it. The Fourth is generally observed publicly and ostentatiously—the Twenty-fourth in not so public a manner. At both there seems to be a growing distaste for elaborate and imposing processions. The celebration of the Fourth this year was much like that of last year—processions of the different week and Sunday Schools to the big Bowery, reading of the Declaration, oration, speeches, songs and other music, &c. Ordnance and pyrotechnic business was extremely brisk and noisy, not only during the day, but during the whole of the night previous.

For the Twenty-fourth I hear of nothing more demonstrative than various picnic excursions. BRIGHAM YOUNG himself has gone south, to Provo, where he will probably enjoy the day named. His absence from this city would indicate that no public observance will be held here.

On fine days the locusts are plentiful overhead, yet there are few on the ground. Those which were hatched in the canyons were later than those in the valleys, and when they began to fly from the canyons they would frequently alight in the valleys, here or there, for a meal, and in such instances considerable damage was done in some places. Cache Valley, Malad Valley and the northern part of this valley were so visited, and considerable damage has been done in those localities, which were all comparatively clear of the pests in the Spring. All things considered, however, there will be a moderately good harvest. The Cache Valley people not only fought the locusts with brooms and shovels and sticks, but also held a day of fasting and prayer over the matter, since which time it is to be presumed the plague has been stayed, or more would have been heard of it.

The present season, large numbers of the locusts have found their way to Great Salt Lake, on the shores of which, it is stated, they lie a foot deep, dead, as the waters of the Lake are rather salty, even for locusts.

In the matter of rain, the present Summer has been the most favorable one known for years, indeed since the settlement of the valley. There has been rain, more or less, nearly every week, the firmament has been cloudy much of the time, and the air comparatively moist and genial. Dusty days have been few. It is beginning to be believed this year that small grain crops and others equally early may be cultivated without irrigation, a state of things very different to that when the whole season would pass away, from April to October, without one shower sufficient to lay the all-prevailing dust.

At the theatre Mme. SCHELLER has been shining in "Under the Gaslight" and "Cinderella," each play running a fortnight, the former being the most popular. Next week "The Idiot of the Mill" is to be the attraction. The times considered, the theatre has been doing very well. Better times are hoped for, as the railroad money comes into circulation.

Talking of the railroad, the work thereon goes along bravely. Most of the grading in Echo canyon is done. But there is some heavy work among the rocks in the Weber Valley and canyon yet to be done. So far the workmen have not been employed to the greatest advantage. Some of the men have waited on the engineers, and certain carts, barrows, implements and tools, which it was understood would be speedily forwarded from the terminus, have been slow in coming, and thus fewer men could be employed, and those at a comparative disadvantage. The work, however, progresses favorably.

The supply of fruit the present season is limited. Strawberries and raspberries are not nearly so plentiful nor so fine as in past seasons. Causes—grasshoppers and hail-storms. The apple crop will be light, peaches and plums good. Dutch currants are but a moderate crop. English gooseberries better, though not so good as usual. Blackberries fair, not full crop. Apricots plentiful. Grapes moderate. Most fruit is later this year than usual.

The *Utah Magazine* has come to a stop. Cause—lack of paper. Literary pioneering is not a very encouraging business. From the same cause the semi-weekly edition of the *Telegraph* has been reduced to half size. For a number of months past all the papers published in this city have been issued on "States" made paper. The *Deseret News* is now working the paper-mill near this city, and consequently that journal, at least, will appear on paper of home manufacture shortly.

Monday fortnight is election day. The name of Hon. W. H. HOOPER is up as a candidate for reëlection as delegate to Congress.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

The Entire Business Portion of Chardon, Ohio, in Ashes—Loss Over $100,000.

From the Chardon Democrat Extra, July 27.

On Saturday morning last, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a small fire was discovered in the rear and on the outside of J. O. TEED's saddle and harness shop, where it adjoined PARLIN & PARKIN's store, and immediately after two others near by, the circumstances showing conclusively that they were all the work of an incendiary. The one first discovered spread so rapidly that, before many of our citizens were aroused from their slumbers, all efforts to extinguish it were abandoned. It soon swelled into an immense conflagration, spreading terror and destruction on either side. On, in their appalling course, swept the flames, gathering volume every moment, until they enveloped the whole line of the business blocks, from the Court House to the *Democrat* Office and Post Office. It was a grand and awful scene, such as we hope never again to witness. One building after another, with the certainty of fate, went down before the devouring element, until only a few blackened walls remained standing, and to-day, as we look out upon the dark waste where but so recently was our Main-street, the prospect is sad and desolate beyond description.

We append a statement of the losses, which is believed to be as full and accurate as can now be made: J. O. CONVERSE, *Democrat* Office and Post Office, loss $3,500 on building, no insurance; RUSH & HARRISON, hardware store and tinshop, loss $500 on stock, loss of RUSH on rooms $2,000, no insurance; A. WEAVER, boot and shoe store, loss $3,500 on rooms and stock, no insurance; E. A. HAYES, billiard room and saloon, loss $500 on fixtures, furniture and stock, no insurance; CANFIELD & CANFIELD, law office, loss $2,000 on rooms, furniture and books, no insurance; L. J. RANDALL, dry-goods store, loss $8,000 on buildings, stock, &c., no insurance; J. U. ADAMS, boot and shoe store, loss $2,000 on stock, no insurance; Mrs. M. A. MARSH, millinery rooms, loss $200, no insurance; EGGLESTON & BROTHER, photograph gallery, loss $500 on stock, no insurance; HY. CHAPMAN, loss $800 on rooms, no insurance; TUCKER & CLARK, grocery store, loss $2,000 on stock, insurance $1,000; PARLIN & PARKIN, grocery and crockery store, loss $4,000 on goods and fixtures, insurance $3,000; BESTOR & TIBBALLS, photograph gallery, loss $2,000 on stock and fixtures; B. W. & H. F. CANFIELD, insurance agents, loss $100, no insurance; Miss CAROLINE PARMELE, dressmaker, loss $200 on goods, no insurance; J. O. TEED, saddle and harness shop, loss $2,500 on building and stock, insurance on building $1,000; ALPH. COOK, drug store, loss $5,000 on building and stock, insurance on building $400; NICHOLS & PARSONS, drug store, loss $4,000 on building and goods, insurance $2,000; W. S. WRIGHT, jeweler, loss $200 on stock, no insurance; SAMUEL SQUIRE, dry goods and grocery store, loss $3,500 on building and stock, no insurance; B. W. CANFIELD, clothing store, loss $2,000 on building and goods, insurance $1,000; JOHN STROHL, tailor, loss $100 on tools and goods, no insurance; I. N. HATHAWAY, law office, loss $800 on furniture and books, no insurance; E. D. RICHARDSON, dental rooms, loss $1,000 on rooms, furniture and stock, insurance $800; MURRAY & CAMPBELL, bankers, loss $2,000 on building and furniture, no insurance; ROBERT MURRAY, dry goods store, loss $5,500 on building and goods, insurance on building $800; J. F. BRUCE, hardware and tin store, loss $3,000 on building and stock, insurance $1,200; B. N. SHAW, shoe shop, loss $500 on stock, no insurance; C. H. MARSH, tin shop, loss $2,000 on building and stock, no insurance; SHAW & SHAW, dry goods store, loss $3,000 on goods, insurance $1,000; D. C. KELLOGG, loss $2,000 on building, insurance $1,000; KELLEY BROS., hardware, dry goods and groceries, loss $14,000 on dwelling house, store and goods, no insurance; JOSEPH EHRLICH, dry and fancy goods, loss $100 on stock, no insurance; R. P. MUNSELL, boot and shoe store, loss $1,500 on building and goods, no insurance; DURFEE & STEPHENSON, law office, loss $1,500 on building and furniture, insurance $700; Masonic Lodge, loss $2,000 on hall and furniture, no insurance; I. O. O. F. Lodge, loss $2,000 on hall and furniture, no insurance; A. J. WALTON, loss $500 on furniture, no insurance; Court House, loss not less than $30,000.

COMPENSATION FOR LABOR.

Wages Paid Workingmen in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Friday gives the following statement of the wages paid to workingmen in the principal establishments in that city:

"Bricklayers at the present time are in demand, at wages ranging from $4 to $5 per day. In breweries, malsters are paid $15 per week; laborers, $12; draymen, $15, and coopers, $15 per week. Brickmakers are receiving from $3 25 to $3 50 per day, and a short time since a strike occurred in some of the yards in the upper part of the city for $4 per day. Boxmakers get from $12 to $15 per week, and the foremen in the establishments from $18 to $20 per week. Bookbinders can make from $12 to $18 per week, some of the more skillful over $20. The boys in these establishments are indentured as apprentices for four years. They receive $2 50 the first year, and one additional for each year afterward, until free. Box (wood) makers receive from $12 to $15 per week, and foremen from $18 to $20. Bread bakers receive from $8 to $12 per week and their board, and cake bakers get from $10 to $12 and board. Barbers are paid from $12 to $15 per week, and from $6 to $8 with board.

Cabinetmakers realize from $12 to $18 per week, and about the same price is paid varnishers employed in these as well as in other kinds of establishments. Candy makers are paid from $10 to $20 per week; the average price, however, is about $15 per week. Boys get from $3 50 to $5. Carpenters receive from $2 50 to $3 per day. In chandelier and gas fixture establishments the men are paid from $12 to $25 per week, the average being about $18. Boys receive from $3 50 to $6 per week. Cutters of cloth receive about $30 per week for customer work, and from $18 to $20 for store work. Trimmers get $15 per week, and salesmen from $18 to $22. Curriers are paid from $15 to $18 per week, and table hands, which do not require skilled labor, from $10 to $12 per week. In cotton and woolen mills, spinners receive about $12 per week; carders from $15 to $25; finishers from $12 to $18; dyers, $12 to $20; laborers in dye-house, $10, and boys in mills, from $4 to $6 per week.

Drivers of furniture-wagons and drays receive from $9 to $12 per week. Engineers, in most of the establishments in the city, receive from $2 50 to $3 per day. Gilders engaged in picture-frame and looking-glass establishments receive 30 cents per hour. Hatters, when fully employed, make large wages. The finishers receive so much per dozen, and they make from $35 to $50 per week; those engaged in curling the rim make from $50 to $60, and some very skillful and fast workmen make as high as $70 per week. The body makers receive from $30 to $50. By the rules of the Hatters' Society, only two boys are allowed in each establishment, and their pay depends very much upon the attention they give to the business. House-painters realize from $3 75 to $4 per day. Head cooks in hotels receive from $1,200 to $2,500 per year. Horse-shoers are paid from $15 to $20 per week.

In most of the machine establishments, blacksmiths, foundrymen, &c., are employed, machinists receive from $12 to $18 per week; blacksmiths from $12 to $20, and moulders from $12 to $18. Boys are received as they have room for them, no society regulating the matter. They receive from $4 to $5 per week. Laborers in founderies and blacksmith shops get from $9 50 to $10 per week. Marble cutters are paid from $3 50 to $4 per day, and laborers $2 per day. Those engaged in cutting letters upon marble make about $30 per week, and carvers something more. Brown-stone cutters get $4 per day. Moulders of stove and hollowware receive from $18 to $20 per week; a few fast workmen realize from $25 to $30 per week. The stove finishers get from $12 to $15, and laborers $10 per week. A few years ago the Moulders' Society passed a resolution regulating the number of boys to be received in these establishments, but the manufacturers resisted the strike then made, and after several months' delay the Society gave in. The boys now employed in the stove works receive within 50 per cent. of the journeymen's wages the first year, 60 per cent. the second year, and ¾ per cent. after that until free.

In newspaper offices, those who feed the presses received $18 per week. Piano-making requires several different classes of workmen—first the casemakers, who receive from $18 to $20 per week; finishers are paid from $20 to $25; regulators, from $25 to $35 and keymakers from $12 to $20. Laborers receive $10 per week. Picture and glass frame makers receive from $16 to $18 per week, and those who make the composition ornaments for frames receive from 25 to 30 cents per hour. Plumbers receive from $2 50 to $3 per day, and boys $3 per week the first year, $4 for the next two years, and $5 for the fourth year, with a freedom suit at the close of their term. Laborers engaged by plumbers in laying drain-pipe, receive from $2 to $2 25 per day. Plasterers are paid $4 per day, and on Saturday they work but eight hours. Boys receive from $3 50 to $5 per week, and laborers from $2 to $2 50 per day. For putting on laths the pay is 20 cents per bundle. In paint and white lead manufactories from $11 to $18 per week is paid, according to the labor required. In printing (job) offices, compositors receive from $18 to $20 per week. Boys who feed cylinder presses receive from $4 50 to $5, and boys that run the Gordon press get from $7 to $14.

Quarrymen are paid $2 50 per day; those who do the blasting get from $18 to $20 per week, and laborers from $1 50 to $1 75 per day. Shoe and boot making is divided up among a number of persons. Fitters on men's wear receive from $12 to $15 per week; cutters, from $12 to $20; making bottoms, from $8 to $15 per week. Those engaged in making women's shoes and boots make from $10 to $15 per week. Stablemen and hack drivers receive $10 per week. Stone masons are paid from $3 75 to $4 per day, mason tenders, from $2 to $2 50 per day, and laborers from $1 50 to $2. Sawyers in saw mills in our city are paid from $12 to $15 per week. The foremen receive from $18 to $20; engineers from $15 to $10, and laborers $10 per head.

Cigar makers make from $7 to $20 per week, their wages depending upon the quality of the work, as well as the skill of the workmen. Boys who desire to learn the business thoroughly, work several months without pay, and then receive wages in accordance with their ability to make salable cigars. In tan yards but little skill is required upon the part of the workmen, and the wages range from $10 to $12 per week. In table cutlery establishments journeymen receive from $9 to $20 per week, and boys from $2 50 to $6 per week. Tinsmiths receive from $2 to $2 50 per day. Trunk-makers are paid from $15 to $20 per week. Type casters receive from $15 to $25 per week, and type dressers from $25 to $35. Stereotype finishers get $21 per week. Upholsterers, when they work by the piece, receive from $16 to $30 per week, and $18 when paid by the week. Wood engravers make from $18 to $40 per week, according to their skill and the character of the work. Watch-case makers receive from $30 to $40 per week; engravers and polishers of cases from $25 to $30, and boys $3 per week. Waiters in hotels receive from $18 to $24 per month and board, and in confectioneries and restaurants from $4 to $6 per week."

The Cattle Disease in Indiana—Over One Hundred Cows Dead—The Disease Attributed to Texas Cattle.

From the New-Albany (Ind.) Courier, July 23.

We have already noticed the appearance in this city and vicinity of a most singular and fatal disease among the milch cows. We continue to hear of the spread and ravages of this mysterious disease, and not only in the city, but also in the country adjacent, and also in Harrison and Washington Counties; and, what is most singular in all localities where the disease exists, Texas cattle have either been pastured or frequently driven. We have heard, up to yesterday, of not less than sixty valuable cows that have died of this disease in the city. On Saturday forenoon five fine cows lay dead upon one street alone, within a distance of three squares. In one neighborhood in which there were twenty-three cows two weeks ago, all but one had died up to yesterday, and she was badly affected with the disease, and is either dead now or will die. In another locality where there were sixteen cows, all died. In all not less than one hundred cows have died in the city and near it.

It is believed this disease has been brought into the country by the Texas cattle, as in all the infected districts these cattle have either been herded or driven. It is ascertained that upon all the cows that have died there are immense numbers of ticks and lice. These ticks and lice are generally found upon the bag or udders of the cow, or in the groins near the bag. The ticks are much larger in size than the ordinary wood-tick of this section, and the lice are of the same kind as are always found upon the Texas cattle brought here. These ticks or lice, it is believed, poison the blood and cause inflammation and partial congestion of the lungs and pleura. This congested state of these vital organs is noticed in all cattle opened after death. In the vicinity of Palmyra, Harrison County, the disease, we are informed, is prevailing to a fearful extent. Scarce a single cow is left in a district near this city.

On Saturday the disease broke out among the cows on Mr. DODD's dairy farm near this city, and up to yesterday six were affected by the disease. Mr. DODD believes he will lose every cow in his herd. Adjoining the pasture in which his cows were kept a herd of Texas cattle had been pastured, and to these Mr. DODD attributes the disease. We learn that every cow in West Union, except one, has died of this disease, and the Texas cattle have nearly all been driven over the turnpike or roads leading through that suburb. Mr. DODD has closed his dairy, not being willing to sell the milk from the cows now in apparent good health, for fear the disease is in their system, not yet developed. His loss by this disease, in cattle and business, will not be less than $1,500.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

The American Jockey Club Entries—Closing of the Three-Year-Old Stakes, the Belmont, Champion and Ladies' Stakes for 1870, and the Nursery Stakes for 1869.

The entries for the above-named two and three year old stakes, to be run for at Jerome Park, at the meetings of the American Jockey Club in 1869 and 1870, which closed on the 15th inst., have just been published. Their unprecedented number evince the growing popularity of the sports of the turf in the North, and the increasing interest which gentlemen of wealth and social position take in racing. The entries for the Three-year Stakes, the Belmont, Champion and Ladies' Stakes, are required to be made when the horses entered are yearlings, so that two years will elapse before the events themselves will be decided. The Belmont Stakes for three-year olds, $200 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, mile and five furlongs, has closed with 47 entries, against the 11 of 1867 and the 28 of 1868, showing an increase of 19. Of this lot, Mr. A. BELMONT enters two—*Lady Love*, a ch. f. by *Censor*, out of the famous racer, *Lizzie W.*; and *Nellie James*, an imported ch. f. by *Dollar*, out of a *Newminster* mare. Mr. CAMERON has only a solitary entry—the promising b. f. by *Leamington*, out of *Jerusalem*. The Annieswood stable has four entries—a ch. c. by *Balrownie*, out of *Maroon*, (the dam of *Baltimore* and *Local*;) ch. c. by *Censor*, dam imported *Maud*, by *Stockwell*; ch. f. *Finesse*, by *Lexington*, dam imported *Filagree*, by *Stockwell*, and a b. f. by *Hartington*, dam by *Glencoe*. Mr. JOHN HUNTER enters a ch. c. *Intrigue*, by *Balrownie*, dam *Jenny Rose*, and consequently a full brother to *Captain Moore*. Col. MCDANIELS enters four—by *Lexington*, *Eclipse*, *Censor* and *Donerail* respectively. Capt. T. G. MOORE has the same number, comprising a full brother to *Fanny Cheatham*, and a full brother to *Vauxhall*; a b. f. by *Lexington*, and a b. f. by *Daniel Boone*, out of *Lillie Ward*. Mr. SANFORD enters four; three by *Lexington* and one by *Vandal*, that he purchased at Mr. ALEXANDER's recent sale. Mr. MORRIS enters three, all by his imported sire *Eclipse*. Mr. H. P. MCGRATH has two; a full brother to *Clement* and a b. f. by *Lexington*, out of *Rozana*. Messrs. DENISON and CRAWFORD enter the four *Censors* that they have recently purchased of Mr. J. S. WATSON, and which are out of *Pasta*, *Julia*, *The Gloamin* and *l'Anglaise*, respectively. The Jerome Park stable has only one entry, *Glen Bush*, by *Trovatore*, out of *Cyclone*. Mr. A. LITTELL has three, by *Censor*, *Balrownie* and *Hartington*, respectively. Messrs. BOWIE and HALL enter two, both by *Brown Dick*. Mr. T. W. DOSWELL enters two fillies, by *Eclipse*, out of *Nina* and *Ninette*, respectively. Mr. SWEGERT enters four, all *Lexingtons*, and Mr. GRINSTEAD two by *Lightning* and *Australian*. The remaining entries are by S. D. BRUCE, (two,) A. KEENE RICHARDS, (one,) and J. PENNOCK, (one.)

The Champion Stakes, for foals of 1867, mile heats, $200 entrance, half forfeit, $1,500 added, run for at the Fall meeting of 1870, has fifty entries, against the twenty-seven of 1868 and the thirty-seven of 1869. The entries are identical with those for the Belmont Stake, except Mr. SANFORD's four, which in this stake are by *Lexington*, out of *Lilla*, *Katona* and *Novice*, and the *Miriam*, respectively; while the two additions are Mr. A. BELL's ch. f. *Florine*, by *Censor*, out of *Floride*, and Mr. J. C. SIMPSON's ch. c. *Burnbrees*, by *Bonnie Scotland*, dam by *Yorkshire*.

The Nursery Stakes, for two-year olds, run at the Fall meeting of 1869, one mile, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added, closed with thirty-four entries, against the seventeen of 1867 and the thirty-five of 1868, showing a slight falling off as compared with last year. They comprise nearly the same horses that are engaged in the Belmont and Champion Stakes, and therefore it is unnecessary to particularize them.

The Ladies' Stakes for 1870, a sweepstakes for fillies of 1867, then three years' old, $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added by the Club, one mile and five furlongs, has closed with thirty-eight entries, against the twenty of 1868, showing an increase of eighteen subscribers. Many of the fillies engaged in the Belmont and Nursery Stakes also appear in the list of entries for this race. Taken altogether, the vast increase in the number of entries for the different stakes bears strong testimony to the popularity of the turf and the liberality of the American Jockey Club.

The Sixth Ward Homicide—The Accused Committed for Trial by the Coroner.

Yesterday Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest at the Sixth Precinct Station House in the case of ANN CALLAHER, whose sudden death was reported in the TIMES of yesterday. The following evidence was taken:

Joseph Prettour sworn and testified: I live at No. 18 Mulberry-street; I knew the deceased who lived with the prisoner at No. 19 Mulberry-street, and did his washing; I have seen her drunk, and at times she has been very much intoxicated; Thursday afternoon I was in the prisoner's house, where the deceased was very drunk; the prisoner charged her with drinking a quantity of his gin and then hiding the can, and also charged her with drinking a quart of his beer; the prisoner then struck the deceased with his fist on the nose, and followed the blow with another upon her stomach; deceased immediately fell on her side on the floor, and began to breathe very hard; the prisoner then lay down on the bed, and I went outside, when I heard in a few minutes that she was dead; Harrington's daughter was the only one in the room beside prisoner, deceased and myself.

Mary Bard, being sworn, testified—I live at No. 19 Mulberry-street, in the same house with prisoner where deceased lived with him as a servant; she was a very hard-working woman, but the past five weeks had been on a spree, and the prisoner during the same time had been drinking on and off; I never knew the prisoner to strike deceased; Thursday afternoon I found deceased sitting on the door-step in a stupid condition, as I thought, from liquor, and unable to speak; with the aid of a little boy I took her up and laid her in my kitchen. She was breathing very hard when I found her, and continued in the same condition until 9 or 10 o'clock, when she died; I notified the Police of the death; I knew nothing of Harrington striking her; I rent my room from Harrington, who told me deceased had drank his liquor; he told me this before I found deceased on the door-step.

Michael Leahy, sworn and testified—I am a policeman attached to the Sixth Precinct; about a quarter to ten o'clock P. M., Thursday night, while I was on duty, I was informed of the sudden death of deceased and went to the house No. 19 Mulberry-street, where I found deceased lying on the floor of Mrs. Bard's room and the prisoner in the room, drunk, and Mrs. Bard was also quite drunk; finding the deceased to be quite dead, I notified the Station-house, and when I returned to the place I heard that Harrington had beaten the deceased, and that two boys had seen the violence used; I found one of the boys to be Joseph Prettour, who made very nearly the same statement that he has made under oath; I then arrested Harrington.

Dr. John Beach, Deputy Coroner, being sworn, testified that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased; he found no external marks of violence whatever; some of the internal organs, and especially the liver and stomach, were very much diseased by liquor, but he found the cause of death to be compression of the brain, the surface of the brain on the right side of the head being covered with an effusion of blood; this condition of the brain being the result of violence.

The case was then submitted, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased had come to her death by violence received at the hands of JEREMIAH HARRINGTON. The prisoner being examined, said that he is 42 years of age, was born in Ireland, lives at No. 19 Mulberry-street, and is a laborer by occupation. He replied not guilty to the charge, saying that he never struck the woman. The deceased was 37 years of age, and a native of Ireland. No friends appeared after the inquest to claim the body, and it was left in charge of Capt. JOURDON for burial.

Departure of the Montgomery Guard.

The Montgomery Guard, from Boston, returned to that city yesterday. At 11 A. M. they rode out to the Central Park by invitation of the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, some of whom accompanied them. The officers were in open barouches and the men in omnibusses. After driving around the Park, which some of the Boston men now visited for the first time, and with which they expressed themselves delighted, they were elegantly entertained at dinner at STETSON's Hotel. This over, they returned to the Armory of the 69th Regiment, and soon after fell into line, and, escorted by the 69th, marched to the Boston boat, at the foot of Murray-street. They were preceded, of course, by GILMORE's splendid band, by which martial music was rendered admirably. A large crowd accompanied them, and they were frequently cheered. At the boat the 69th drew up in line and vociferously cheered the Boston Company as it marched aboard. A large throng had gathered at the wharf, and when the steamer started warm salutations were frequently exchanged by the soldiers on the boat and those on shore. The Police had their hands full in keeping back those who had no business to rush forward. Many who sought admission to the boat as passengers had great difficulty in obtaining it. Yesterday a telegram was received from Major H. MOORE, who had left for Boston after the competition drill, at which he was one of the referees. The telegram was addressed to Capt. FINAN, of the Montgomery Guards, and requests him to challenge Company E, of the Twelfth Regiment, to another competition drill to come off at any other place than New-York. It is clear from this that the Bostonians are dissatisfied with the result, as they have a right to be with the management of the affair. It is not yet known whether Company E will accept another challenge.

New Application of Hard Rubber.

A company has been chartered under the laws of the State of New-York for the purpose of constructing vehicles of hard rubber, under the name of "The American Hard Rubber Vehicle Company." The Company has on exhibition, at Messrs. LACY, MEEKER & Co.'s, No. 27 Murray-st., a whalebone rubber road wagon, for which superiority is claimed over the ordinary wooden wagons. Dr. J. S. CAMPBELL, of Newton, N. J., is the inventor and patentee. The body of the wagon is moulded in a single piece, has no joints, neither shrinks, cracks nor swells, takes a high polish without the use of paint or varnish, and is not easily scratched. It is a little more than one-half as heavy as an ordinary wooden wagon body, and can be manufactured for half the price. The company has been organized with a capital stock of $500,000 for manufacturing vehicles. The stock is not yet all taken.

Base Ball.

Yesterday the Active Club of this City visited Brooklyn and had a match with the Eckfords, the result being the success of the Brooklyn club. We give the score:

ECKFORD.	O.	R.	B.	ACTIVE.	O.	R.	B.
Allison, 1st b.	3	4	4	H. Kelly, 1st b.	3	3	2
Wood, 2d b.	2	5	5	Vanderboerken, 3 b	2	3	4
Eggler, c. f.	2	5	5	Ebbitts, c. f.	2	1	2
Martin, p.	1	7	5	W. Kelly, c.	4	0	1
Nelson, s. s.	3	2	5	Haines, l. f.	3	1	2
Malone, r. f.	5	3	4	Collins, s. s.	5	1	0
Hodes, c.	4	2	3	Rogers, r. f.	5	1	0
Patterson, l. f.	4	3	3	T. Kelly, 2d b.	1	3	3
Geo. Grum, 3d b.	3	3	4	Walker, p.	2	3	3
Total	27	34	38	Total	27	16	17

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.
Eckford	3	1	5	0	7	3	3	5	7—34
Active	0	5	0	2	4	3	0	0	2—16

UMPIRE—Mr. CHAPMAN, of the Atlantic Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. WATSON and HALLACK.
Time of game, 3 hours and 15 minutes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ASSAULTS.—On Thursday night, Mr. PETER MARTIN called at No. 30 Rivington-street to see his wife, from whom he had been separated for some time. During the interview a quarrel occurred, and Mrs. MARTIN struck her husband on the head with some unknown weapon, inflicting a serious wound which bled freely. MARTIN left the house and wandered about until about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when he sank exhausted and was found by the Police lying insensible on the sidewalk corner of Stanton and Ridge streets. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment....At a late hour on Thursday night, BERNARD TIERNAN, a hackman, residing at No. 205 Mercer-street, drove a party of men in his hack from the Southern Hotel to Catharine-slip. On arriving there the men refused to pay TIERNAN his fare. A quarrel ensued during which the men attacked TIERNAN, one of them striking him on the head with a set of brass knuckles, causing a severe scalp-wound. The hackman was taken to the Oak-street Police Station, where his wound was dressed. He was then taken home. His assailants all escaped....At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fracas occurred at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, between MARGARET SMITH, of No. 7 Duane-street, and MINNIE KELLY, an abandoned female, during which MINNIE struck her antagonist a powerful blow in the face with her fist, knocking her down. MARGARET on attempting to rise from the sidewalk, found that her right leg was broken. She informed a policeman, who took her to Bellevue Hospital. MINNIE fled but was subsequently arrested, and Justice HOGAN remanded her to await the result of the injuries to Mrs. SMITH.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.—The City Mission held its monthly meeting on Wednesday evening in the Church of the Pilgrims, West Forty-eighth street, near Ninth-avenue. Several of the missionaries related incidents of their experiences and observations in visiting from house to house, in Mission Stations, prisons, &c., among sailors and immigrants, and all classes and nationalities. In one month seventy-five men and women, homeless and friendless, were brought in from the Battery, and signed the temperance pledge, and gave promise of a new life. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, reviewed the history of City Missions, and gave a general view of the statistical results. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions, explained and illustrated the methods of missionary work, and the practical operations of the Mission Stations. Rev. S. A. BOKER, the pastor of the church, desired to have his people sympathize with this Christian work. He believed that we must have one hundred mission chapels, accessible and attractive, where the poorest may feel at home and all be made welcome. He encouraged the City Mission in waking up the strong and wealthy churches to their responsibilities to the perishing thousands at their own doors. The returns of the month gave the usual evidence of the successful labors of the Mission.

THE NEW CONCERT HALL AT JONES' WOOD.—Messrs. SHULTHEISS & Co., the proprietors of Jones' Wood, have lately erected there a very handsome two-story building, known as the Fest Halle during the Schutzenfest, the upper portion of which is intended to be used as a concert hall. The new hall is about 200 feet square, open at the sides, and has running round it a raised corridor, in which those who desire it can be served with refreshments. Over the orchestra, which is placed at the South end, is a large and spirited landscape, by NICOLA MEISTER. From the Eastern side of the hall a magnificent view is obtained of the river, the islands, institutions, and the country beyond. Last evening the new hall was inaugurated by a grand vocal and instrumental concert, under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ. The attendance was large, and the concerts appeared to give general satisfaction. Mr. FRANZ HIMMER, Mr. GUSTAVUS HALL, and the Frauenlob and New-York Singing Academy Societies, assisted upon the occasion.

A DIAMOND RING LOST.—A young man named FREDERICK WOOD was arraigned before Justice LEDWITH at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of obtaining a diamond ring valued at $1,000 by trick and device. It is alleged that he boarded at No. 109 West Thirteenth-street, where Mrs. HARRIS also boarded. By some means he succeeded in obtaining the confidence of the lady, and on Tuesday of last week requested the loan of her ring, as he desired to have a stone set in the same manner, and that he would return it the same evening. The lady gave him the ring and it is stated that instead of returning it, as he had promised, he left the same day for Troy, and was not seen again until yesterday when he was arrested. He was held in $500 to answer at the General Sessions.

PERSONATING AN OFFICER.—SIMON GRIFFITHS, of No. 250 avenue A, was driving a coach on Thursday evening through Houston-street, the vehicle containing two men and two women. PETER H. YOUNG encountering the party, it occurred to that person to stop the carriage. He did so, and proclaiming himself an officer proceeded to threaten the occupants with divers pains and penalties, and very swimmingly he would have got on, probably, had not Officer CASEY, Eighth Precinct, arrived inopportunely and cut short his career, by taking him into custody on a charge of personating an officer. Being arraigned yesterday before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and found guilty, that Magistrate was so obdurate that YOUNG was forced to find bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge at the General Sessions.

SERIOUS FALLS.—At 1:30 o'clock, yesterday morning, Mrs. ELIZABETH GARRISON, residing at No. 108 Perry-street, while asleep, fell out of a second story window to the sidewalk below, and sustained severe though not dangerous injuries.....PHILIP CLARK, a laborer, residing in Eleventh-street, between First and Second avenues, fell from a new building at the corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Second-avenue, and sustained a fracture of one of his legs. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital....Yesterday afternoon JOSEPH BAINES fell from the new building in Forty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington-avenues, and was dangerously hurt. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET. — While PATRICK WALSH, residing at No. 104 Bayard-street, was standing in Tompkins-square on Thursday afternoon, looking at the drill between the competing companies, he felt a pull at his watch-chain, and looking down saw that his watch had disappeared. Seizing a young man named JAMES KELLY, who stood beside him, he gave him into custody. At a later hour a man called upon WALSH and handed him his watch, stating that he had found it on the ground in the square, near where WALSH was standing. Yesterday Justice HOGAN committed the accused to the Tombs.

IN SEARCH OF A CHILD.—Yesterday afternoon an unkempt woman endeavored to carry the child of JACOB ELDER, No. 335 East Thirty-fifth-street, away from the door of its parents, where it was playing. Being frustrated in her attempt, she was arrested and taken before Justice LEDWITH, at Jefferson Market Police Court. She gave the name of MARGARET MCCORMACK, and, being asked for an explanation, said that some time since her child was abducted, and she has a habit of looking at every child she meets in hope of finding her own. In the present instance her gaze had been too intense, and she was committed for examination.

A PECULIAR LARCENY.—CHARLES MCCULLOUGH, a young man in the employ until recently of HANEY & Co., No. 119 Nassau-street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, charged with grand larceny. It is stated that it was his habit to receive the mail matter of his employers and taking the letters into the cellar, there breaking them open and appropriate whatever money he might find in them. It is believed he has thus obtained several hundred dollars. He pleaded guilty and was committed for trial.

REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.—Yesterday Fire Marshal BRACKETT made a report to the Police Commissioners in relation to several recent fires. From the document it appears that the fire on July 15, at the cotton warehouse Nos. 502, 504 and 506 Washington-street, when a damage of $150,000 was sustained, was caused by fire being in the cotton before it entered the warehouse. In the case of the fire at No. 221 East Seventh-street, on the 20th of July, the Fire Marshal is clearly of opinion that it was of incendiary origin, but has not been able to place the guilt upon any person.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—Two boys, named ALFRED WILLIAMS and VALENTINE SCHAEFER, on Thursday evening entered the office of Mr. ALFRED PETERS, at No. 4 Broad-street, by means of false keys. Before the boys had secured any plunder they were discovered and taken into custody by Officer HAYES, of the First Precinct. Yesterday Justice HOGAN committed them to the Tombs.

LARGE ORGAN FOR MINNESOTA.—Mr. HENRY ERBEN, of this City, has just completed a large organ for the Cathedral of St. Paul, Minn. The case is in the Norman style, twenty-six feet high, eighteen feet wide and twelve feet deep. It has two manuals and two and a half octaves of pedals, thirty stops and nearly 1,500 pipes. It has two 16-feet stops, eight 8-feet stops and five mechanical stops. It was on exhibition at Mr. ERBEN's factory last week. GEO. W. MORGAN, A. H. MESSTLER and HENRY BROWN performed on it. Cost $7,000. It required an entire car for its transportation, and it weighed over 20,000 pounds.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday, over the remains of WM. DUGGAN, a native of Ireland, 33 years of age, found floating in the East River, at Hell Gate. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

PROSTRATED.—Yesterday afternoon a letter carrier, W. HOWARD, was prostrated by the heat in Park-row, and was removed to his residence, No. 37 Market-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A PRISONER INJURED.—Yesterday afternoon, a man named WM. ADAMS, who was arrested some time since on a charge of attempted burglary, was severely injured under the following circumstances: He was being conveyed in the jail wagon to Justice DELMAR's Court, when the driver of the vehicle stopped in Joralemon-street, back of the City Hall, and entered Justice CORNWELL's Court. During his absence, ADAMS thrust his hands through the openings made in the front of the wagon for the purpose of admitting light, and seized the reins attached to the horses. The animals became frightened and ran away. The vehicle was upset, and ADAMS sustained a serious fracture of one of his kneepans. He was attended by a surgeon and conveyed to jail again.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.—A fire occurred yesterday afternoon at about 1:30 o'clock in the varnish manufactory of Messrs. MYERS & LIVINGSTON, located on Commerce, near Columbia-street, caused by the upsetting of a kettle of varnish. The flames were soon extinguished. Damage about $400. No insurance. A boy named FRANK EARLY was run over by a hose carriage in Hamilton-avenue during the fire, and badly injured about the feet. He was removed to his home in the vicinity.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY—PETITION DENIED—ALLEGATIONS NOT SUSTAINED—INVALIDITY OF DOCUMENTS NOT HAVING REVENUE STAMP AFFIXED.

The following important decision in bankruptcy was rendered by Judge BLATCHFORD on Wednesday:

In the matter of Marshall L. Dunham and Joseph Orr, lately composing the firm of M. L. Dunham & Co., against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed by the firm of E. V. Welch & Co. on the 29th of April, 1868.—BLATCHFORD, J.—The petition in this case alleges two acts of bankruptcy: (1.) That the debtors, on or about the 1st of November, 1867, being possessed of certain estate, property, rights or credits, to wit, a stock of millinery goods, consisting of feathers, flowers and numerous other articles, together with the lease, fixtures and furniture of the premises known as No. 334 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, made a sale, conveyance or transfer of the same to one Robert Orr, of said City, with intent to delay, hinder and defraud the creditors of the said debtors; (2.) That the debtors, on or about the — day of January, 1868, being bankrupt or insolvent, made to the said Robert Orr an assignment, conveyance or transfer of certain property, rights and credits, to wit, the book accounts, claims, demands and debts due or to become due to the said creditors, with intent to give a preference to said Robert Orr, he being, or claiming to be, a creditor of the said debtors, or with the intent, by such disposition of their property, to defeat, delay or hinder the operation of the Bankruptcy act. The debtors have denied the acts of bankruptcy set forth in the petition, and testimony has been taken on the issues thus raised. An objection is taken on the part of the debtors that as no replication has been filed by the petitioners to the answer of the debtors, the answer must be taken as true, and the proceedings must be dismissed. The answer is merely the form of denial contained in form No. 61, and states that the debtors deny that they have committed the acts of bankruptcy set forth in the petition, and even that they should not be declared bankrupts for any cause in the petition alleged. Such an answer sufficiently raises an issue as to the acts of bankruptcy alleged in the petition. It amounts to the general issue, and no replication is necessary. The objection is therefore overruled. The first act of bankruptcy alleged is founded on that clause of the thirty-ninth section of the act which provides that if a debtor shall make a sale, conveyance or transfer of his estate, property, rights or credits, with intent to delay, defraud or hinder his creditors, he shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy. It is not an element of this act of bankruptcy that the debtor shall be at the time of committing it bankrupt or insolvent, or be contemplating bankruptcy or insolvency, nor is any allegation to that effect made in the petition in connection with the first alleged act of bankruptcy. The testimony in support of the first act of bankruptcy alleged, shows that the debtors, on the 1st of November, 1867, executed and delivered to Robert Orr a chattel mortgage on "six bunches of flowers and all other the stock in trade, fixtures, lease and furniture, and all other goods and chattels mentioned," in a schedule annexed to the mortgage, and then "in the store and premises No. 334 Canal-street, in the City of New-York," (the schedule specifying the lease of the premises, and sundry flowers, straw goods, feathers and other stock, and the fixtures and furniture in the store,) to secure the payment of the sum of $5,000 on demand, with interest thereon from the date of the mortgage to the time of payment, being (as the mortgage states) "the amount of my promissory note bearing even date herewith, this mortgage being given as 'collateral security thereto.'" This mortgage was filed on the 26th of November, 1867, in the proper office to make it a valid mortgage under the laws of New-York, in the absence of an actual and continued change of possession of the mortgaged property. The evidence shows that the debtors commenced business in January, 1867, and failed the last of December, 1867; that the mortgage was given at the suggestion of Robert Orr to secure a debt of $5,000 due by the debtors to Robert Orr, and evidenced by a note or notes of the debtors for that amount, held by Robert Orr; that the value of the mortgaged property, at the time the mortgage was given, was between $2,000 and $3,000; that the mortgage covered all the property of the debtors, except their book accounts; and that the debtors continued business and remained in possession of the mortgaged property after the mortgage was given, until the 2d of January, 1868, when Robert Orr foreclosed the mortgage, and a sale was had of the mortgaged property. It is not shown affirmatively that the debtors were insolvent at any time prior to the last of December, when they failed. Under these circumstances, although the mortgage was not given for a present consideration, within the provision of section 14 of the act, still it was a mortgage on personal property of the debtors, held by the creditor, Robert Orr, for securing the payment of a debt owing to him from the bankrupt, and thus within the saving clause of section twenty of the act; and, it not being alleged in the petition or shown by the defence that the mortgage was given when the debtors were bankrupt or insolvent or contemplated bankruptcy or insolvency, it cannot, although it was made with the intent to give a preference to Robert Orr as a creditor, be held to be within any of the inhibitures of the thirty-ninth section of the act, or to have been made with intent to "delay, defraud, or hinder" the creditors of the mortgagers, within the meaning of those terms as used in that section. There is nothing to impeach the *bona fides* of the debt due to Robert Orr, and to hold that these debtors, when not bankrupt or insolvent, or contemplating bankruptcy or insolvency, had no right to secure that debt by a chattel mortgage so long as they owed other debts, and that the giving of such mortgage is to be taken as evidence of an intent to delay, defraud or hinder the creditors of the mortgagers, and is to be regarded as forbidden by the thirty-ninth section of the act, would render invalid all chattel mortgages by solvent debtors. There certainly was no intent to delay, defraud or hinder Robert Orr as a creditor. The inhibition is against the hindering, delaying, or defrauding by the debtor of "his creditors"—that is, all his creditors, as a body generally. The only inhibition against giving a preference to a creditor by a mortgage is found in a subsequent clause in the thirty-ninth section, which is conferred to the case where the debtor so giving the preference is bankrupt or insolvent, or is contemplating bankruptcy or insolvency. The first act of bankruptcy alleged is, therefore, not sustained. As to the second alleged act of bankruptcy, the only evidence to sustain it is an instrument in writing, signed by the debtors, dated Dec. 28, 1867, purporting to transfer to Robert Orr, in order to secure the indebtedness of the debtors to him, sundry accounts against sundry persons named in the transfer, and amounting to $2,593 98. This instrument has no internal revenue stamp upon it. It ought to have had upon it a stamp of at least five cents, as an agreement or contract, under schedule B, following section one hundred and seventy of the Internal Revenue act of June 30, 1864, as amended. By section one hundred and fifty-eight of that act, every instrument not stamped according to law is declared to be invalid and of no effect. Not only did the petitioning creditors in the hearing claim that this instrument was void for want of the proper stamp, but the debtors also insisted that it was void for the same reason. It was and is void for that reason, and the second alleged act of bankruptcy is therefore unsustained by proof. The proceedings are therefore dismissed, with costs to the respondents.

Thomas McGivern for the petitioning creditors; L. J. Lansing for the respondents.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE—INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY—MOTION DENIED—INSUFFICIENCY OF ALLEGATIONS.

In the matter of William S. Cone and William M. Morgan.—The petition in this case is filed by Wright Gillies and James M. Gillies, and alleges that they are creditors of William S. Cone and William M. Morgan, and that in April last said Cone & Morgan made in their favor a promissory note, payable in two months, for $618 19. That at the time said note was due payment was demanded and refused, and that within six months after the said Cone & Morgan suspended payment of their commercial paper for a period of fourteen days.

BLATCHFORD, J.—The petition merely states a legal conclusion that the debtors "have fraudulently stopped and suspended and not resumed payment of their commercial paper for a period of fourteen days." This is stated substantially in the language of the thirty-ninth section. The affidavit to sustain the allegations of the petition merely states the same legal conclusion. The stoppage and non-resumption are sufficiently shown, but no facts are set forth to judicially satisfy the Court that such stoppage and non-resumption were fraudulent. Mere stoppage

and non-resumption for fourteen days are not sufficient, nor is fraud inferable therefrom. The order to show cause is refused.

SUPREME COURT—July 31.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Jones et al. vs. *The Mayor, Comptroller, &c.*—To-day the Court decided to grant a *mandamus* to compel the payment of the plaintiff's claim for advertising, the particulars of which have heretofore appeared in our columns. Judge Cardozo has written an opinion, but owing to the lateness of the hour when it was given we cannot publish it in this issue.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 31, 1868.

$116,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	112¼	$1,000 C. & G. E 1st	79½
500 do	112¾	3,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	101½
50,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '67	109¾	10 Am. Ex. Bank	121
22,000 do	109	15 Ocean Bank	108
65,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	114¾	55 Bk. of Commerce	122⅝
20,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, new	108⅞	40 Park Bank	152
2,000 Brook. 6s W. L.	94½	14 West. U. Tel	35⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x-c	64	500 Pacific Mail	101⅝
12,000 do	63½	320 Union Nav. b. call	28⅛
5,000 do	63¾	100 W. F. E. 2d call	27
10,000 do bet. call	63	200 Mer. U. Ex	24⅝
20,000 do 2d call	64½	100 N. Y. Cen. R	136⅜
20,000 Tenn. 6s, new	64¾	264 do	136⅝
71,000 do	64½	200 Erie R	69
43,000 do	62⅝	200 Bost., H. & E	18⅝
20,000 do bet. call	62	200 do	18⅞
45,000 do	63⅝	30 Mich S. & N. I	92¼
10,000 do	60⅝	10 do	92⅛
20,000 do 2d call	61	10 Reading R	95
10,000 do	60⅝	400 do	95⅛
15,000 N.C. 6s, x-c	70¼	200 do	95¼
10,000 do	69⅝	700 do	95⅜
100,000 do	70	500 do	95⅛
10,000 do 2d call	69¾	600 Cleve. & Pitts	90
30,000 do	69	10 Chi. & N. W. R	83¾
45,000 N. Car. 6s, new	69	20 Chic. & N. W. Pf	
20,000 do	69¼	320 do	82⅞
10,000 do 2d call	68¾	40 do	82¾
25,000 do	68⅝	30 Second-av. R	46½
40,000 Missouri St. 6s	92½	200 Clev. & Tol	103
1,000 do	92⅝	100 Chi. & R. I	110⅜
10,000 do 2d call	92¾	100 Clev., P. & Ash. R	99½
5,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bty. Loan bet. c. R	109	500 Mil. & St. P	77
5,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s. '83	96½	200 do	77⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. E. Bs.	73½	100 do	77¼
1,000 G. W. 2d M	78	100 do s60	76⅝
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s	107	800 do	77⅜
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 Con		100 do s60	77
10,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	98¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b. c	83⅝
60,000 Tol., Pe. & W. 1st West. Div	83	100 P., Ft. W. & C	110⅛
1,000 West. U. Tel. 7s B.	89¾	165 do	110⅛
		500 do s60	110⅛
		216 New-Jer. Cen	120⅞
		100 Chic. & Alton R.	137½
		250 C. & Miss. R	30½
		100 H. & St. J. Pf. b. c	87

SECOND BOARD.

$55,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C.	115	$55,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	62
20,000 do	115¼	27,000 do	62¼
10,000 U. S. 6s. '81. R.	115⅛	25,000 do	62⅝
10,000 5-20s, C, '64	110¾	11,000 do s10	62¾
50,000 do	111⅛	35,000 do	62½
15,000 5-20s, C. '65	112¼	10,000 do 2d call	61½
5,000 do	112⅛	20,000 do	61⅞
65,000 5-20s, C, '62	114¼	10,000 do	61⅝
90,000 do	114⅜	5,000 Vir. St. 6s, x-c.	54½
1,500 do Small	114⅞	9,000 Vir. St. 6s, New.	51½
50,000 5-20s, C, '65. new.	108¼	10,000 N. Car. 6s, new,	69
10,000 do	108⅛	5,000 N. Car. 6s., x-c.	69⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '67	109	46 West. U. Tel	35½
10,000 do	108⅞	156 Pacific Mail	101⅛
60,000 5-20s, C., '67	108⅞	350 N. Y. Cen. ex. d	132⅛
170,000 do	109⅛	600 do	132⅛
25,000 5-20s, ex C., '68	109	500 do s60	131⅞
110,000 do	109⅛	200 Mil. & St. P	76⅝
116,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅜	500 Erie R	68⅞
50,000 do	108⅜	200 do s60	67⅞
75,000 do	108⅝	300 Reading R	95
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	63	10 do	94⅞
10,000 do	63⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. ex. d	88½
20,000 Missouri St. 5s	93	100 do	88⅜
10,000 do bet. call. s30	92⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R. s10	150⅛
10,000 T., Peoria & W. 1st West. Div	83	200 do	151
21,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M.	101	32 Chi. & N. W	82⅞
		100 do s60	82
		100 Chic. & R. I	110⅛
		150 Pitts. Ft. W. & C	110⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s. ex. c.	64	200 M. & St. P	76
46,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	63	200 do	76¼
4,000 do	63	900 do	76⅛
5,000 Missouri 6s	92¼	200 do	76⅜
100 Mer. U. Ex	24⅝	100 do s10	76⅝
100 Wells-Fargo Ex	27⅞	300 do	76¾
10 Amer. Ex	45¾	200 Clev. & Pitts	90
100 Pacific Mail b10	101⅝	500 do	89⅞
700 West. U. Tel	35⅜	900 Chi., R. I. & P	110
100 do b10	35½	200 do b3	110
600 N. Y. Cen	136⅝	1000 do s30	109⅞
200 do b10	136¾	2100 do	110⅛
600 do	136¾	200 do b10	110¼
600 do s3	136⅝	300 do b3	110¼
2100 Erie R	69¼	400 do	110⅛
100 do b10	69¼	600 Chi. & N. W	83⅜
1600 do b30	69⅛	800 do	83½
2400 Reading R	95	200 do c	83½
200 do b3	95⅛	200 do b3	83⅝
100 Ohio & M. R	30½	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf	83¼
200 do	30⅝	200 do	83⅝
800 M. S. & N. I	92⅝		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new	60⅞	200 Erie R	68⅞
100 Wells-Fargo Ex	26⅞	600 do	68¾
100 Adams Ex	52½	800 do	68⅝
200 Mer. U. Ex	24⅝	200 do s10	68½
170 Pac. Mail	101⅛	300 do b3	68⅝
200 do	101⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	83½
200 West. U. Tel	35⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & C	110⅜
100 do b3	35½	100 O. & M. R	30½
200 Reading R	95⅛	100 M. S. & N. I	92⅝
200 N. Y. Cen R	136⅝	500 do	92½
100 do s60	136¼	400 Clev. & Pitts	89⅝
800 do	136¼	1100 Chi. R. I. & P	110½
1200 do	136⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. R	83⅛
100 do s30	136	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	82⅞
100 do b10	136⅜	100 Bos., Hart. & Erie.	19
200 do b3	136⅛	50 do	19½
200 Mil. & St. P	76¼		

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

500 Adams Ex	52¾	200 Erie R	68⅞
900 do	52⅞	1200 do	68⅝
300 Canton Co	48¾	300 Mil. & St. P	76⅝
300 Pacific Mail	101⅝	100 Ohio & Miss. R	30⅝
100 do b10	101¾	200 M. So. & N. I. ex-d	88⅝
100 do	101¾	200 do	88⅞
200 do	101⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts	89⅝
200 W. U. Tel	35⅜	1100 Chic., R. I. & P	110½
500 N. Y. Cen. ex-d	132½	100 Chi. & N. W	83⅜
200 do	132⅜	100 Ch. & N. W. Pf	82⅞

FRIDAY, July 31—P. M.

The sales of Gold this forenoon were at 145 @¼@½ ℔ cent. The market was firm until after 11 o'clock, when, through another blunder in the Atlantic Cable or the officials of the Western Union Telegraph, a false quotation of United States 5-20s of 1862 came into the Street, ⅜ ℔ cent. above the actual opening price in that market this forenoon. A correction of this blunder soon followed, and the sales of Gold, which had fallen to 144⅞ ℔ cent., were renewed at 145@145¼@145⅛ ℔ cent. Later in the day the market fell back a second time to 144⅞@144⅞ ℔ cent. The Cash Gold for private delivery was easy to-day, and 2 @3 ℔ cent. interest was paid to carry over balances. The export demand for the steamers on Saturday, including some Gold and Silver bars received by the California steamer yesterday, will scarcely exceed, from present appearances, half a million of dollars. The sales of Exchange for the present mail were at 109⅞@110 for 60-day Bills, and 110¼@⅜ for short sight on London. The very best of the leading and who are called the standard Bankers were ready to accept 110@110¼ for 60 days on London. We learn that quite a variety of transient Bills have appeared in the market since the speculative rise in Gold. Some of the Kentucky and other Southern Banks are availing of this opportunity to realize on their balances in London. We also learn that some prime Merchant Bills, drawn from the South against Tobacco shipped to Liverpool and London, have appeared in the market.

The market for Money keeps very dull and cheap, and the rates to the Brokers range, as for some time quoted, at 3 to 5 ℔ cent., very much of the business, particularly on the pledge of the Public Funds, being done at the lowest rate. The Public Funds, which again ruled dull through the forenoon, were in better request at the last Government Board of the Stock Exchange, and the market altogether had a more cheerful look and at partially improved prices. The old 5-20s of 1862 were 114⅜, and the new of 1867, 109⅜ ℔ cent.

In other Departments of the Stock Exchange there was quite a large business in the Border State Bonds, and in the New-York and Western Railways. The former were again pressed on sale on the new and old Tennessees, and the prices ran down to 63 and 60½ ℔ cent. respectively. But in the Afternoon there was a sudden recovery in the new Bonds to 62@61½@62 ℔ cent. It seems doubtful, from private telegrams from Nashville, whether anything has yet been done by the Legislature in regard to the finances. No Funding Bill, as reported on Wednesday, had been introduced or passed by either House up to last night, and the suspicion is current to-day that the declaratory resolution, rushed through the Senate to be telegraphed in hot haste to Wall-street on Wednesday, was a made-up affair between the speculators in Tennessee and New-York to break down the market. We cannot know how far this suspicion is well founded, without some further explanation of the extraordinary telegram of Wednesday, by the light of subsequent events in the Legislature on this critical subject. That the State, with large revenues from the Railways, to say nothing of taxation, should require three years to recuperate its finances, struck the Bondholders here with the utmost surprise. The North Carolinas had a further decline in sympathy with Tennessees early in the day, but were steadier at the close.

The Railways were generally strong throughout the day, the prominent exception being Erie Common Stock, which sold down to 68⅝@68¼ ℔ cent. This Afternoon, New-York Central is quoted ex-dividend 4 ℔ cent., and sales were made at 132½ ℔ cent. Michigan Southern also sold ex-dividend 4 ℔ cent., and sold at 89@88⅞ ℔ cent. Rock Island, the Northwests, the St. Pauls, Fort Wayne, and Cleveland and Pittsburg in good favor, at the full rates of yesterday, and Pacific Mail rose to 101⅞ ℔ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅜	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109⅜
American Gold Coin	144⅞	144⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅛	62⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	54⅛	54⅛
Missouri Bonds	92⅞	93
North Carolina Bonds, old	70⅞	69
New-York Central	136⅝	*132⅜
Erie Railway	69⅛	68⅜
Hudson River	138⅛	138⅛
Reading Railway	94⅞	95
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅞	110⅛
Northwest Common	83⅛	83
Northwest Preferred	83	82⅞
Michigan Southern	92⅞	*88⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110⅛	110⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89⅞	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	101⅜	101⅞
St. Paul Preferred	82	83½
St. Paul Common	75⅞	76⅛

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	115¼	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	115⅜	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅞	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	124
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅛	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871	128
5-20 reg., 1864	109⅝	10-40 reg.	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	108⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112⅛	6's Currency	102⅝
5-20 cou. 1865, n. is	109	7 3-10 3d series	108
5-20 reg. 1867	109		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L	108⅛	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	99½
N. Y. Coup. B'y L	108⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	100½
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870.	102	Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872.	101⅛	Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1883	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873.	101⅛	Michigan 7 ℔ c. w. loan	100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874.	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c	63½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875.	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	62
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877.	102⅛	Virginia 6s., ex c	54½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1878.	102	Virginia 6s, new bds	50
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874.	98	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	91½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1875.	95	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	70
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1876.	95	N. C. 6s. new bonds	69
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	Missouri 6s	93
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	92½
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860.	99½	Louisiana 6s	62
Illinois reg.. 1860	99½	California 7s	132
Ill. 6s. cou.. '79 aft. 1860..	99½	California 7s, L'ge bds.	131
Ill. 6s. cou.. '79 aft. 1862..	99½	Connecticut 6s	99⅛
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865.	99½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of N. America	107
Merchants'	121	Hanover	114
Mechanics'	128	Irving	108
America	143	Metropolitan	136
Phenix	107½	East River	100
North River	107	Nassau	106
Leather Manuf's	180	Shoe and Leather	120
Seventh Ward	112	Corn Exchange	125
Commerce	122⅜	Importers' & Trad's	125½
Broadway	250	Manuf's & Merch'ts	99
Ocean	108	Central National	108
American Exchange	121	Fourth National	104½
Chatham	145	Tenth National	100
Bank of the Republic	125	Oriental Bank	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Del. L. & W. 2d M	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	95	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	91	Tol. & W. 2d Mort	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104¾	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876.	134	Gal. & Chi. Ex	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76.	134	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1870	102¼	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	99
Erie 7s. 3d ind.. 1883	98	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94
Erie 7s. 4th ind.. 1880	93	Morris & Essex 1st M	100
Erie 7s. 5th ind.. 1888	90	Morris & Essex 2d M	92
Buff. N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	94	Clev. & Tol. S. F	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. '69-70.	103⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85.	104½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M	101⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	114	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M	111	Cleve. & P. 3d M	90
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1870	120	Chi. & Alton 1st M	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93	Chic. & Alton Inc	94
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	87½	Mil. & St Paul 1st M	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	94
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	99	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	90
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds	91	Joliet & Chi. 1st M	102
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	95	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M	79½
Han. & St. Jo. conv	96		

The Governor of Illinois has issued the following proclamation of the intended further reduction, on 15th September, of the Principal of the State Debt, by payment at the American Exchange Bank; the whole amount being $394,000; interest to cease after that date:

"By virtue of and in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled 'An act in relation to the payment of the Principal and Interest of the State Debt,' approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, Richard J. Oglesby, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the 15th day of September, 1868, at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, the State Treasurer of Illinois will pay the bonds of the State of Illinois hereafter particularly designated in this proclamation; and by virtue of and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, to wit, from the said 15th day of September, 1868, viz.: Bonds issued in pursuance of an act entitled 'An act to Fund the Arrears of Interest Accrued and Unpaid on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois,' approved Feb. 18, 1857, to wit: Bonds numbered 1,751 to 1,979 inclusive, and 2,078 to 2,120 inclusive, issued to Hope & Co., of Amsterdam. Also, bonds numbered 2,007 to 2,027 inclusive, issued to Thomas Twining, Perryn House, Twickenham, near London. Also, bonds numbered 2,236 to 2,270 inclusive, and 2,306 to 2,335 inclusive, issued to the Administration Office of Hope & Co., Ketwich & Voomberg, and widow William Borshi, in Amsterdam. Also, bonds numbered 2,439 to 2,474 inclusive, issued to Sir Samuel Rignold, Knight of the City of Norwich, in England. Also, bonds numbered 2,051 to 2,057 inclusive, issued to John Bell, of Enterkine, Tarbolton, Scotland."

A letter from Washington in regard to the new National Life Insurance Company, which Messrs. Jay Cooke, Clarence H. Clark and others of Philadelphia, in connection with Mr. Cooke's houses in Washington and New-York, are about organizing, says:

"The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, chartered by Congress a few days before its adjournment, has been organized already, and all the stock taken by a few capitalists, headed by Jay Cooke. This is claimed to be the broadest charter ever granted to any Insurance Company in America. It authorizes branches in all States and Territories, and is intended to be carried on in connection with the National Banks."

The programme of the Company will be found advertised on another page of this day's Times.

The tariff of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Road is reported for

Three weeks in July, 1868	$150,359
Same weeks in 1867	137,943
Increase	$12,416

It is announced that Mr. Eldridge and Mr. Whitney, of Boston, have retired from the Erie Railway Direction, and that Mr. Jay Gould has been made President in place of Mr. Eldridge. It is further stated that Mr. Wm. M. Tweed, of New-York, and Mr. Soisson, of Jersey City, have been elected to the vacant Directorships.

The following is a statement of the business for the month of July in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New-York:

June 30, 1868, by balance		$89,125,661 36
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$9,555,593 95	
On account of gold notes	8,989,060 00	
On account of internal revenue	225,297 44	
On account of Post Office Department	494,670 36	
On account of transfers	13,261,958 37	
On account of patent fees	4,139 25	
On account of miscellaneous	29,036,947 09	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	13,913,674 14	
On account of Assay Office	15,450 64	
On account of interest ac'ts	19,115,091 34	—94,561,982 58
Total		$183,687,643 94
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$69,982,096 08	
Post Office drafts	790,284 07	
Disbursing accounts	13,812,677 09	
Assay Office	102,156 02	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	18,798,213 12	
In currency	69,032 00	—103,554,458 38
Balance		$80,133,185 56
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$64,900,931 11	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	12,755,755 48	
Balance to credit Assay Office	2,476,498 79	—80,133,185 56
Receipts for customs in the month of July, 1868		$9,555,593 95
Receipts for customs in the month of July, 1867		9,794,404 29
Decrease for July, 1868		$238,810 34

The following is the statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending July 31, 1868:

Deposits of Gold		$757,000 00
Foreign Coins	$4,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	23,000 00	
United States Bullion	730,000 00	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		43,000 00
Foreign Coins	4,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	15,000 00	
United States Bullion (contained in gold)	8,000 00	
United States Bullion (Montana)	1,800 00	
United States Bullion (Idaho)	100 00	
United States Bullion (Lake Superior)	300 00	
United States Bullion (Nevada)	3,000 00	
California Bars	10,800 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Bars	$700,000 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Coins	$100,000 00	
Total		$800,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		630,975 93
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage		15,528 00

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,163,947 70; payments, $7,151,367 30; balance, $80,133,185 56. The receipts include for Customs, $369,000; for Gold Notes, $120,000.

Most of the Cotton merchants and dealers of Savannah have united in signing an agreement to insert on all sale tickets and to enforce on all sales of cotton made by them, on and after Aug. 1, 1868, the following: "No reclamation will be allowed by us on any cotton, unless the difference of qualities in any one bale is to the extent of one full grade, and even in such case no reclamation to be allowed, unless claimed on delivery of the cotton.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of July 29 says:

"The extreme heat noticed in our last was considerably modified during the week. Heavy tropical showers have fallen at various places, though no rain of consequence fell at this point, but the temperature has been lowered fully six to seven degrees. It is clear, however, that the atmosphere is in an unnatural state. There has been no steady current of air; sometimes it runs in one direction and then again in the opposite, a good deal like that which indicates tornadoes. Rain has fallen at places like waterspouts, doing great damage, as at Baltimore and New-York; and in a few hours 13 inches of water fell in Butler County, in this State, within a small radius, sweeping everything before it.

The reports from the crops are favorable, though we notice that the new wheat coming to market is light; it looks as if it had been arrested while maturing, by the intense heat, and prematurely with red. New oats which have arrived during the week look well. Corn is reported doing well under the frequent and copious showers which have fallen."

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,185,819. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,110	$401,570	1,356	$494,721	706	$213,841
Man. of Cotton	890	252,739	409	122,916	156	39,834
Man. of Silk	343	816,227	178	250,376	168	107,758
Man. of Flax	1,321	173,211	292	69,567	238	61,171
Miscellaneous	313	84,965	39	19,527	124	14,401
Total	3,957	$1,228,712	2,274	$957,107	1,332	$517,005
		957,107				1,228,712
Total entered		$2,185,819	Total marketed			$1,745,717

Pacific Railroad (of Missouri)—Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) through the undersigned, offer for sale a limited amount of their six per cent. gold bonds at 95 ℔ cent. and accrued interest.

The road extends from St. Louis 283 miles to Kansas City, there connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad (E. D.) and other roads, and was completed in 1865, at an expenditure of over $13,000,000.

The earnings for the year ending February, 1867, were	$2,675,874 00
Operating expenses	1,956,644 00
Net earnings were	$719,230 00
For the year ending February, 1868, the earnings were	$3,003,681 31
Operating expenses were	2,030,626 33
Net earnings	$973,054 92

While for the first quarter of 1868 the net earnings exceed those of same quarter in 1867 by $133,679 69.

The Railroad Company, in order to pay off the State of Missouri for advances in aid of constructing the road, as well as all other liens, has issued $7,000,000 of First Mortgage 6 ℔ cent. bonds, secured by deed of trust to Messrs. James Punnett, President of Bank of America, New-York; U. A. Murdock, President of Continental National Bank, New-York, and Luther C. Clark, of Clark, Dodge & Co.

The bonds run twenty years from Aug. 1, 1868, interest February and August in New-York. Principal and interest payable in gold coin.

In offering these bonds to the public we remark that the road passes through the central, most populous, fertile and growing part of the State of Missouri, forms part of an important line, and is a completed and successful enterprise; already earning nearly double the amount required to meet the interest on its entire indebtedness, thus entitling the bonds to the rank of a first-class security. Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & Co.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., s. s., 62.6 ft. e. of Allen-st., 37.6x87.6	$46,500
East-st., w. s., 55 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x75	8,000
Eldridge-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Rivington-st	23,500
Essex-st., lot No. 36, 25x100	28,500
Lewis-st., s. w. cor. of Delancey, 25x75; Lewis-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x100	12,650
Madison-st., n. s., 168 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 24x96	18,500
Ridge-st., s. w. cor. of Rivington-st., 25.7x72.11	3,500
Stanton-st., No. 37, 25x75	18,750
3d-st., s. s., below Goerck, 20x51.9	5,000
3d-st., s. s., 93 ft. w. of Avenue B, 67.9x106	40,000
11th-st., No. 233, E., 18.9x94.8	8,750
12th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 24.3x103.3	14,700
16th-st., n. s., 214 ft. e. of Avenue A, 23.9x92	13,500
17th-st., s. s., No. 153 W., 17.2x43.1	145
24th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	6,000
3 th-st., s. s., 100.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 24.9x98.9	24,750
37th-st., s. s., 172 ft. e. of 7th-av., 38x92.4	25,000
42d-st., n. s., 131 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100.4x50	17,000
46th-st., No. 229 E., 26x100.5	26,000
49th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x97	2,125
51st-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20.10x100.5	22,875
57th-st., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 75x100.5	21,000
57th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	10,050
57th-st., n. s., 113.5½ ft. w. of Av. A, 32x100.4; 58th-st., s. s., 101.5½ ft. w. of Av. A, 40x100.5	60,000
58th-st., s. s., 101.5½ ft. w. of Av. A, 20x100.4	2,272
62d-st., n. s., 167 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	7,500
62d-st., n. s., 1 2 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x100.5	8,400
65th-st., n. s., 315 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100	10,500
70th-st., s. e. cor. Boulevard, 145 8x100.5x94.11x112.10	50,000
79th-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. 3d-av., 220x102.2	44,000
111th-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. 3d-av., 14x100.11	6,000
117th-st., s. s., 519 ft. w. 3d-av., 162.x100.11	8,000
134th-st., n. s.. 90 ft. w. 4th-av., 275x100	6,600
1st-av., e. s., 126.4 ft. s. 47th-st., 35x80	24,500
10th-av., s. w. cor 45th-st., 125.6½x100; 45th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. 10th-av., 125x80	35,250

Leases Recorded.

Canal-st., No. 349, 10 years, per year; Wooster-st., Nos. 6, 8 and 10, 10 years, per year	$3,000
Howard-st., No. 25, 2 years, per year	1,000
Murray-st., No. 69, 42 years, per year	1,350
Stanton-st., No 15, store, 2 years, per year	1,044
8th-st., No. 328, store, &c., 3 years, per year	450
44th-st., Nos. 334, 336, 338, 340, 342 and 344 W., 10 years, per year	8,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Devoe-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Catharine-st., 25x131.3x25.1x135.5	$700
Ellery-st., s. s., 312 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 12.6x100	1,000
Floyd-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Yates-av., 25x100	650
Hicks-st., e. s., 98.10 ft. s. of Fulton-st., 25.3x68.3	4,000
Hoyt-st., e. s., 140 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 27x119.1	5,500
Jay and Water sts., n. e. corner, 27x90.10	9,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 309.7 ft. e. of Flatbush-av., 20x100	13,500
Quincy-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x100	7,000
River-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100	600
Rutledge-st., n. s., lots Nos. 60 and 61, S. A. Wyckoff's map, 44x100	1,400
Sandford-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Tillary-st. 10x200	2,500
Union-st., n. s., 487.6 ft. e. of Classon-av., 64.6x262	7,050
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 416.3 ft. n. of Rochester-av., 24.6x127.9½	nom.
North 4th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 3d-st., 20x60	1,000
7th-st., s. s., 297.10½ ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x200	4,000
27th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.2	3,000
Classon-av., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 100x200	11,000
Division-av. and Rodney-st., s. e. corner, 34x103.7x25x78.6x68.1x68.1	2,500
Division-av., s. s., 43.1 ft. e. of Rodney-st., 89.1x92.10x10.9x25x.8x68.1x25	nom.
Schenectady-av. and Webster-st., cor., 230x602.6, q. c	285
Yates-av., e. s., 66.8 ft. n. of Monroe-st., 16.8x80	3,500
6th-av. and 22d-st., w. cor., 2.x100	965
Lot No. 3, Linden-terrace map	3,330
Lot No. 41, Linden-terrace map	3,300
Lot No. 71, Linden-terrace map	1,620
Lots Nos. 23, 99, 100, 104, 105, 106, 119, Linden terrace map	5,075

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, Nos. 59 and 61, 10¾ years, per year	$2,000
Gates-av., No. 1, cor. Clermont-av., 6 yrs, per year	1,800
S. 6th-st., n. s., 128.6 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x100, (½,) 10 years, per year	140

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown.

Hunter-av., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 25x100	$500
Highway to Newtown, n. e. s., 101 ft. s. of Academy-st., 25x211	285
Crescent-st., n. w. s., lot No. 73, 300 ft. w. of Wilbur-st., 25x100	500
Wilbur-av. and Prospect-st., n. w. cor., 25x100	400

Long Island City.

Queen-st., e. s., lot No. 10, block No. 4	$450

Far Rockaway.

New Beach road, lot, 60 rods s. of Mott's	$4,900

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Carr-av., w. s., parts of lots No. 39 and 40, "Bensonia," 25x102	$1,800
Washington-av., w. s., part of lot No. 55, village map, 42x150	2,310

Westchester.

Clason's Point, lot No. 19, s. w. s. of public road, 4½ acres	$2,975
Clason's Point, lot No. 18, n. w. s. of creek, 8 acres	1,684
Clason's Point, lot No. 34, adjoining L. I. Sound, 2½ acres	1,712
Clason's Point, lot No. 20, n. w. s. of public road, 9 acres	1,871
Clasons Point, lot No. 24, w. s. of creek, 5¼ acres.	1,961
7 acres, with buildings, Wm. Wilkens	4,000
Lot on n. w. s. Boston post-road, 50x125x50x145	1,500

Yonkers.

School-st., e. s., s. half of lot No. 56, 25x100	$350
Grinnell-st., w. s., 2 lots, P. Reynolds, 50x100	3,000
Broadway, e. s., 25x52, Isaac Hendricks	5,500
Riverdale-av., w. s., lot No. 5	1,100
Croton-av., "Archdale," w. s., lot N 69	300

East Fremont.

Marion-av., lot 177, n. w. s., 66x150	$400
Catharine-st., lot No. 269, n. w. s., 50x180	400
Marion-av., s. e. s., lot No. 183, 75x127	400
Slocum-av., e. s., plots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, Bassford estate, 9¾ acres	17,000

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.

Brown-st., w. s., Worstenholm's, 30x100	$1,085
Hospital, premises on rt. J. R. R., Nichol's prop	45,000
High-st., e. s., Baldwin's property, 24x94	5,000
Bank-st., n. s., 122 ft. from Wilsey-st., 25x101	1,200
Tichenor-st., n. s., Masse's. 30x105	4,625
Quarry-st., s. s., 351 ft. from High-st., 25x90	675
Wright-st., corner Halstead-av., 25x100	675
2d-st., e. s., 183 ft. from Sussex-av., 25x77	400
Morris-av., w. s., 150 ft. w. of Bank-st., 25x90	1,145

Jersey City.

Grand-st., n. s., 128 ft. w. of Van Vorst-st., 21x100	$5,500
Henderson-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand-st., 28x62	2,500

Hudson City.

Sherman-place, n. s., 100 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 25x194	$900
Carlton-av., n. e. s., lots No. 21 and 2, block F., 50x100	1,500
Lots Nos. 34, 35, block 2, map Hudson Grove, 50x100	750

Bergen.

Maple-st., n. e. s., 25 ft. s. e. of Van Horn-st., 25x100	$600
Pine-st., w. s., 535 ft. s. of Communipaw-av., 25x105	700

Hoboken.

Hackensack-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 16th-st., 97x25x84x28	$1,000

Greenville.

Waverly-st., lot No. 5, block 1, map Greenville Grove, 25x100	$350

GENERAL MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 31, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	25	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	3,414	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	7,400
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	90
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	97
Wheat, bushels	15,200	Lard, pkgs	257
Corn, bushels	120,852	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	268	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	38,975	Petroleum, bbls	1,378

ASHES—Have been in fair demand at $8 37 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in more request at 43c.@46c. for Yellow, ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been on the increase, and full prices have been realized for all desirable styles, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℔ pair.

BRICKS—Continue in demand at former rates, including common Hard at $8 50@$12; Croton at $18 @$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℔ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quite dull, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c., and Patent do., 55c. ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in request and steady; Rosendale at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

COAL—Has been rather more sought after at full rates, including Anthracite from yard, $5@$6 50 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $16@$17; do. Gas Cannel, $11@$12 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately dealt in at unchanged prices, including Java at 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite active to-day, spinners and speculators having purchased with considerable freedom, and prices advanced about ½c. ℔ lb., closing quite strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported of 3,706 bales, including 2,136 bales to spinners, and 1,570 bales to speculators. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	24	24⅛	24⅛@25
Good Ordinary	26⅛	26¾	27 @27¼
Low Middling	28⅛	28¾	29 @29¼
Middling	30	30¼	30⅛@30¾
Good Middling	33	33¼	34 @—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,806
Receipts last week	3,911
Receipts preceding week	5,795
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	385,264
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	610,786
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,914
Exports since Sept. 1	369,419
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	46,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,187,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,865,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,704,500
Exports same time 1866-7	1,526,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports at latest mail dates	70,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	142,500

DRY GOODS—All articles have been in comparatively light request, yet prices, as a rule, are very fairly supported, though in Domestic Cottons rather less buoyancy is noticeable.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been rather quiet at about previous figures.

FEATHERS—Continue quite dull, including Live Geese at 75c.@85c. ℔ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been dull and nominal at from $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ℔ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in limited demand at previous quotations.

FISH—The demand has been fair for most kinds at buoyant prices, including Dry Cod at $6 62@$7 50 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $21 75@$23 25; No. 2 do. $16 50@$20; No. 3 do., $9@$10 25 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$9 50 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 30c.@45c. for Scale, and 20c. @25c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have attracted rather more attention at buoyant prices, including Layer Raisins at $3 95@$4 ℔ box, Currants at 11½c.@11½c., Almonds at 14c.@36c., and Figs at 11c.@22c.; Dates, 7c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, but desirable lots of fresh ground, having been sparingly offered, have been quoted upon again 5c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,300 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 10@$7 90; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $8 50@$9 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, extra State, at $9 50@$10 60, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 95@$9 80 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 10@$7 90
Extra State	8 50@10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 55@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 95@ 9 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 85@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 65@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25@14 00

Southern Flour is in demand and firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 620 bbls. at $8 85@$10 00 for very poor to fair, and $10 10@$15 25 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is in more demand at rising prices. Sales have been reported of 2,100 sacks at $9 75@$12 75, as extremes, for extras ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $7 75@$10 10 for common to choice ℔ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 85 for Western, $5 85 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 15 @$6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 370 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request at very firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 35; White Michigan at $2 53; Amber Michigan at $2 40; Red Western at $2 25; No. 1 Spring at $1 95@$2; No. 2 Spring at $1 90; Amber State at $2 35@$2 40; White Southern on private terms; Red and Amber Southern at $2 30@$2 45, and White California at $2 65 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in less request at irregular and generally drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 88,500 bushels at $1 04@$1 13 for unsound and damp to prime new Mixed Western; $1 14 for small lots of very choice do., from railroad depot, and $1 17 for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Malt have been inactive at about former rates. Oats have been in moderate request at yielding prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,500 bushels Western at 82c. in store, and 83c.@83½c., chiefly at 83c., afloat, ℔ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats as having passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 P. M., July 30, 1868: R. G. Briggs, Oswego, corn; Samuel Miller, Oswego, corn; J. A. Sibley, Phœnix, flour, &c.; Thomas Guest, Buffalo, corn; A. Heiser, Buffalo, corn; N. L. Lee, Oswego, corn; United States, Little Falls, malt, &c.; Allegany, Buffalo, corn; H. Hill, Buffalo, corn; Baltic, Buffalo, oats.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Continue quiet but steady since our last, at 17½c.@18½c., and 22½c.@22½c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian is in demand at $88@$89 ℔ ton.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good demand and firm at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is inquired for at 75c.@95c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been dull and heavy, including American at 10c.@40c. for new, and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsin, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c. @15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c. @25c. ℔ lb. The week's business in this line, Mr. Emmet Wells, in his latest circular, (for the whole of which we regret we cannot find room,) notices thus; "*New-York Market*—There has been a little better demand this week for choice grades—the chief inquiry being for Wisconsin; but, as none of this favorite variety was to be had, the best grades of State were taken. Medium and low qualities are entirely neglected, and as but few bales more are likely to be required before the new crop comes in, a very large proportion of this stock, now in market and in grower's hands throughout the country, will have to be carried over into the new season, and then pass under the name of yearlings. There is always more or less demand for old Hops throughout the season, as many brewers are in the habit of buying them to mix in with new. As 12 to 15 cents ℔ lb. is about the cost of production, those unfortunate growers who have not been able to find market for their hops, may rest assured prices will not go lower and remain so any great length of time; for when it becomes evident to the intelligent grower that he cannot realize a remuneration covering cost of his outlay and labor, he will be apt to abandon the culture of hops and try something else in its place. Under these circumstances, then, coupled with the possibility of the growing crop being very materially cut short by the ravages of the insect, we believe there is yet a fair show for holders. The surplus stock of last year's growth is estimated at 8,000 to 10,000 bales. Quotations are nominal. Crop Prospects.—New yards in all sections are coming on finely. We hear but little complaint of the hop louse, though most yards throughout the country are known to have a slight sprinkling. Some of the Wisconsin districts are still very much in need of rain, while others—which a week ago were suffering from the same cause—have since been favored. The drouth has materially affected the prospects of a large crop in that State: though we still think, judging by the reports of our correspondents that she is good for 60,000 bales. The appearance of the yards in Central New-York are somewhat uneven, though on the whole are comparatively clean, and bid fair to produce an abundant crop. The same may be said of the Connecticut Valley and Vermont. Concerning the crop in Michigan, the Detroit *Tribune*, of July 24, says: 'Reports from this State continue favorable, and growers are hoping this year they may be favored with a good yield as a part recompence for the failure of last season; there is yet time, however, for the Hop louse to do its work and destroy the whole crop.' London, July 18.—The Hop market has gone from bad to worse—prices daily diminishing, and sales, as a rule, amounting to two or three pockets at a time. No concession in price seems to increase the demand, and consumers only purchase for immediate wants. The plantations are improving under the influence of recent rain, and the vine is progressing into Hop, promising a very early season. Bavaria and Bohemia.—Reports from these districts are more favorable, and the yield in the former promises to be very large. Belgium.—The Poperinghe District of Belgium has greatly improved from the effects of the recent genial showers, and will, in all probability, produce a fair crop. Alost.—This district is still suffering severely from drouth, and, without a speedy supply of rain, the crop must fall very much below an average. France—Is also suffering from the drouth, and in other respects is not well spoken of."

HIDES—Have been very quiet at previous quotations.

HEMP—Continues in request, at buoyant rates, including American at $172 50@$180 for undressed, and $270@$290 for dressed ℔ ton; Jute at 6c.@6½c., gold, ℔ lb.; Manilla, 9½c., gold, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Have been in fair demand at $2 75@$2 90 for Eastern, cash and short credit, ℔ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been quite sparingly sought after, including Sole—Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 48c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been quiet but steady at $1 10 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request and buoyant in price, including Eastern Spruce at $17@$21 ℔ thousand.

METALS—The demand has been moderate for the leading articles, including Ingot Copper at 23½c.@24½c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $39 50@$41; No. 2 do., $36@$38; Scotch Pig, $41 50@$45 50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $81 50@$87 50 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 25@$6 87½, in gold, ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 35@$6 45, in gold, ℔ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin, 23½c.@24c. in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 26½c.@27c., in gold, ℔ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 87@$7 50; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12½, gold, ℔ box; Zinc, 12c.@13c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request, including Porto Rico at 46c.@70c.; Cuba at 31c.@53c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 89c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@45½c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 80@$8 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request including Crude Whale at 80c.@82c.; Bleached Whale at 89c. @90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 08; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been moderately inquired for at 17½c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 22c.@23c. for do. in bbls.; 32c.@35½c. for Refined, in bond, ℔ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been firm and wanted within a range of from $58@$65 ℔ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $28 37 @$28 50, closing at $28 37, regular, for New Western Mess; $28@$28 37 for old Mess; $24@$24 37 for Prime Mess, and $22 25@$23 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. New Mess, seller October, at $28 25 per bbl. Cut Meats continue in active request and firm; sales equal to 380 pkgs. at 15½c.@19c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c. @21½c. for bagged Hams, and 20c.@21c. for Smoked Hams, in tight packages, also 15c. for Bellies, ℔ lb. Bacon continues quiet but steady; 85 boxes Ice-cured sold at at 16½c.@17c. ℔ lb. Lard has been in light supply and good demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 tcs. and bbls. at 17½c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18½c.@18½c. for prime to choice steam, ℔ lb.; also 500 tcs. prime steam, buyer August, at 18½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in demand at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 190 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal, including interior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams rule quiet at $26@$32 50 for State and Western ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been salable and steady. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℔ lb	35 @45
Pennsylvania, ℔ lb., fresh pails	35 @45
State, firkins, ℔ lb	36 @40
State, half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb	38 @40
Welsh tubs, ℔ lb	33 @37
Western Reserve, tubs, ℔ lb	28 @30
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℔ lb	26 @29
Western Reserve, firkins, ℔ lb	30 @32
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ℔ lb	27 @30
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ℔ lb	33 @35

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb	14½@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	14½@15½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	13 @14
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	7 @10

RICE—Has been in more request, including Carolina at $10@$11 25 and Rangoon at $9@$9 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in limited request, including Turk's Island at 45c.@46c., by the cargo, ℔ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 75@$1 80; do. fine at $2 50@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ℔ sack.

SEEDS—Have been in demand and buoyant, including Clover at from 14½c.@15½c.; Rough Flax at $2 60@$2 70; Calcutta Linseed at $2 10@$2 19 in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $2 45@$2 60 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been salable and steady, as a rule, including Honduras Deer at 45c.; San Juan at 40c.@42c.; Bolivar at 32½c.; Sisal at 46c. @48c.; Vera Cruz at 42c.; Chagres at 45c.; Puerto Cabello at 37c.@39c.; Para, at 45c., gold, ℔ lb.; Tampico Goat at 55c.; Matamoras at 55c.; Buenos Ayres at 32c.@35c.; Payta at 32c.@34c., gold, ℔ lb.; Curacoa at 35c.@42½c., currency; Cape at 50c.@55c., currency, and Madras at 50c.@55c. each.

SOAP—Continues quiet, including Castile at 16½c. @16½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been in limited request, including Mace at 90c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87c.@88c.; Cassia at 51½c.@52c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 11c. @11½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quoted firm on an improved inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,470 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c., and 185 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in more demand at from 15½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 86,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c. @12½c.; 51,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19½c., and 43,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in rather better demand at uniform rates, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 68c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 67½c.@$1 25 ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand has been fair at well maintained prices, including Kentucky Lugs at 8½c.@10½c.; Common Leaf at 9½c.@13c.; Medium Leaf, 10½c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c.; average lots, 18c.@30c.; fine wrappers, 35c.@55c. New-York State fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 8c.@14c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c. ℔ lb. *Havana*—Common, 60c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I. cut, 82c.@85c.; II. cut, $1 07½@$1 12; average lots, 92½c.@95c. ℔ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus—Black Work, Common and Medium, 17½c. @22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ℔ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet and inactive since our last, including Arctic, 60c.@61c.; Ochotsk, 86c., gold, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in brisk request and decidedly buoyant at 57c.@60c., in bond, ℔ gallon; sales 900 bbls.

WOOL—The receipts of domestic have been liberal; while the demand has been fair, though not very brisk, for desirable lots; and prices have been, on the whole, quite steady. There has been very little call for any description of foreign.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	48@50
½ and ¾ blood do	45@48
Common and ¼ do	42@44
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do	49@55
½ and ¾ blood do	47@50
Common and ¼	43@45
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	44@47
½ and ¾ blood fleece	41@44
Common and ¼ fleece	39@42
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	42@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	27@33
Common fleece	20@23
Common fleece, burry	18@23
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	32@35
Spring Clip, A 1	29@33
Spring Clip, A 2	28@30
Spring Clip, B	20@28
Spring Clip, S	18@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	25@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 2c.@10c. ℔ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	40@50
Super	42@48
No. 1	33@38
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	35@43
Western limed, pulled	35@40
Southern limed, pulled	30@35
Tub washed	45@54
Also for South American Wools.	
Buenos Ayres Unwashed Merino and Saxony	35@45
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 1st Mestiza	30@40
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 2d Mestiza	26@35
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 3d Mestiza	22@31
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 4th Mestiza	20@21
Buenos Ayres Unwashed common Mestiza	16@29
Buenos Ayres Washed Mestiza	37@48
Buenos Ayres Washed common	25@35
Corrientes, fine to medium, unwashed	22@28
Corrientes, Creola, unwashed	18@20
Entre Rios, washed	32@45
Entre Rios, unwashed	16@30
Cordova, unwashed	28@33
San Jago, washed	26@33
St. Luis	28@33
Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed	33@35
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	30@32
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	28@30
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	19@22
Rio Grande, black, washed	21@22
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	19@20
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	14@16
Peruvian unwashed	23@30
Peruvian, limed, pulled	18@24
Chilian, unwashed, fine fleece	21@23
Chilian, unwashed, medium fleece	20@23
Chilian, unwashed, common fleece	21@23
Valparaiso, unwashed, fine	29@28
Valparaiso, unwashed, coarse	21@23
Mexican, washed, fine	24@27
Mexican, washed, medium	21@25
Mexican, unwashed, fine	20@25
Mexican, unwashed medium to common	16@22

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet and somewhat unsettled to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 2,500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s. ℔ ton. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake on private terms. For Glasgow, by steamer, 150 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and 7,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ℔ bushel.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

THURSDAY, July 30, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, No. 17 City Hall.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen O'Brien, Piggott, Canary, Hampson, Mack, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Scannel, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner—18.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Fay—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to remove the incumbrances in Thirty-ninth-street, from First-avenue to East River, the same to be done forthwith.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Canary, Hampson, Mack, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Scannel, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner—18.

By Councilman Mack—

Resolved, That the ordinance to amend an ordinance to divide the City of New-York into convenient election districts, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868 (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 22d day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 16th day of July, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 16th day of July, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said ordinance, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said ordinance had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 22d day of June, 1868.

By Councilman Odell—

Resolved, That the ordinance to amend an ordinance to divide the City of New-York into convenient Election Districts, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 25th day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 16th day of July, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 16th day of July, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution and ordinance, either by any department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution and ordinance had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 25th day of June, 1868.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Canary, Hampson, Mack, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Scannel, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner—18.

And the same was directed to be filed with the Clerk of the Common Council.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to have published in all the papers employed by the Corporation, the amended ordinance dividing the City into convenient election districts, as amended Aug. 1, 1868, twice in each week until the last meeting of the Board of Registry.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Canary, Hampson, Mack, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Scannel, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner—18.

By Councilman Piggott—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across South-street, six feet wide, opposite No. 111 South-street, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Feitner—

Resolved, That the lamp-post now in front of No. 849 Eighth-avenue be removed to in front of No. 830 West Forty-eighth-street, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Scannel—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid opposite No. 123 West Tenth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Feitner—

Resolved, That Fifty-ninth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Fay—

Resolved, That a cross-walk be laid across Third avenue, on the northerly side of One Hundred and Third-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance there for be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Nicholas Haas to regulate, grade, curb, gutter and flag in front of his premises, in Eighty-second-street, ninety-eight feet east of Avenue A, the same to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question, whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Canary, Hampson, Mack, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Scannel, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner—18.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportionment of assessment in the matter of Church-street extension.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportionment of assessment in the matter of the widening of Sixth-avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to Harlem River.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportionment of assessment in the matter of Third-avenue flagging, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Board relative to certain resolutions purporting to have been adopted by the Board of Councilmen prior to July 1, 1868.

Which was ordered to be printed in documentary form, in connection with communication on same subject presented July 20, and the papers added to the list of General Orders.

GENERAL ORDERS.

An ordinance to amend an ordinance entitled "an ordinance to divide the City of New-York into convenient election districts," relating particularly to the Twenty-second Ward, and to divide the same into twenty-one election districts.

Councilman Reynolds moved that said ordinance be amended by striking therefrom all after the words "as follows," in section one, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into twenty-two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth avenues, Fortieth and Forty-first streets.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth avenue and Hudson River, Fortieth and Forty-first streets.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth avenues, Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-avenue and Hudson River, Forty-first and Forty-third streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth avenues, Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-avenue and Hudson River, Forty-third and Forty-sixth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth avenues, Forty-third and Forty-sixth streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-avenue and Hudson River, Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth avenues, Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-avenue and Hudson River, Forty-eighth and Fiftieth streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth avenues, Forty eighth and Fiftieth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-avenue and Hudson River, Fiftieth and Fifty-second streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth avenues, Fiftieth and Fifty-second streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-avenue and Hudson River, Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth avenues, Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-avenue and Hudson River, Forty-fourth and Fifty-seventh streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth avenues, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-avenue and Hudson River, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth avenues, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue and Hudson River, Fifty-ninth and Sixty-third streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue and Hudson River, Sixty-third and Seventy-third streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue and Hudson River, Seventy-third and Eighty-sixth streets.

The President put the question, whether the Board would agree with said amendment.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President put the question, whether the Board would agree with the ordinance as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Canary, Hampson, Mack, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Scannel, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds—17.

Negative—Councilman Feitner—1.

Petition of Jane Aycrigg for permission to construct a bay window.

In connection therewith, resolution of the Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Jane Aycrigg to construct a bay window in one of her houses on the northerly side of Thirty-fourth-street, about one hundred and seven feet westerly from Broadway, (Ward number 689,) under the supervision of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Canary, Hampson, Mack, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Scannel, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner—18.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Tenth Ward Station House, Nos. 87 and 89 Eldridge-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected not voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Canary, Hampson, Mack, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Scannell, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner—18.

Councilman Reynolds moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Resolved, That William F. Papemeyer be and he is hereby appointed one of the City Surveyors for the City of New-York.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Canary, Hampson, Mack, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Scannel, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner.—18.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

Several resolutions were presented reënacting resolutions purporting to have been adopted by the Board of Councilmen prior to July 1, 1868.

Which were severally laid over.

(Which will appear hereafter.)

MOTIONS.

Councilmen Brucks moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on the first Monday in September.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

PETER McKNIGHT, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Moran, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Ducios, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. G. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ayner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Intelligence from Japan indicates that there is a prospect of a speedy termination of the civil war which has been raging there. The Daimios of the North and South have effected a compromise, which, it is supposed, will lead to a cessation of hostilities between the Mikado and the Tycoon. Details of the arrangement have not been received.

Parliament was yesterday prorogued by royal commission. The Queen's speech was read by the Lord High Chancellor. She says that there is no fear of a war in Europe, and that the cessation of hostilities in Ireland renders needless the further exercise of the exceptional powers granted by Parliament. The speedy dissolution of Parliament is announced, so that the people may reap the advantages of the more extended representation recently provided. No reference to American affairs is made in the speech.

Existing political troubles in Spain have brought about a Ministerial crisis, and a new Cabinet is to be formed. There is much dissatisfaction in the army, and discontent in the land generally.

An Imperial decree has been issued, suspending for three months the collection of tonnage dues on any vessel entering a French port laden with cereals.

GENERAL.

Fifteen citizens of De Soto County, Mississippi, have been arrested on the charge of belonging to a gang of horse thieves. It has been known for many months that some kind of a horse-thief organization has been working in North Mississippi, West Tennessee and Southern Illinois, with regular posts and patrols from Cairo to Grenada; but their vigilance and skill have heretofore shielded them from detection and exposure. The arrested parties, however, have been among the most reputable citizens of the county, and their arrest on suspicion has greatly surprised and excited their neighbors.

WM. BANKS, a colored man who killed CHARLOTTE DUNCAN, his mistress, in St. Louis, on the 10th of August last, was sentenced on Tuesday to be executed on Thursday, the 17th of September. When asked by the Judge if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he replied that he was not guilty of willful murder; that he had no intention of killing CHARLOTTE; that he told a policeman at Cairo that he had killed her, but it was not a premeditated murder.

ROBERT BECKLEY, living in Wyandotte, Kansas, took his step-son, two years old, out to the suburbs of the town, last Sunday, and deliberately killed him. BECKLEY was arrested and it was feared that the people in that vicinity would take the law in their own hands and lynch him.

The Railroad Consolidation resolution came up again in the Connecticut Senate on Thursday, and by the change of the vote of three or four Senators, it was passed in that body. It went to the House, where it was defeated by a decided majority, and its defeat was clinched by a refusal to reconsider.

The steamer *Gen. Putnam*, belonging to the light-house service, which was run down by the steamboat *Major Reybold*, off Newcastle, Del., in November last, has been raised by the Atlantic Submarine Company, of New-York, and is now being towed to the Philadelphia Navy-yard for repairs. Considerable difficulty was experienced in raising the vessel, owing to the fact that the hull was deeply imbedded in the mud. The work was commenced soon after the opening of navigation.

On Wednesday morning the death-warrant of ALFRED ALEXANDER, for the murder of PHILLIS PROCTOR, was read to the prisoner in Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, by Sheriff LYLE. The prisoner, during the reading, remained perfectly calm. He denied taking life, and said that the woman would have recovered under proper medical care, therefore life should not be taken from him. The Sheriff informed him that the day fixed for the execution was the 25th of August, and he should, in the meantime, make good use of his last days on earth. To this ALEXANDER replied that he had already the services of Rev. Dr. HOPKINS.

In Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, Judge BALLARD, of the United States Court, decided in the suit of Rev. Father BROCKMAN vs. The Owners of the steamer *General Lytle*, for $20,000 damages for injuries received by the explosion of that boat, that the owners were at fault and liable in damages. A jury will be impaneled to assess the amount.

After seven days' delay a jury has been secured at St. Paul, Minn., for the trial of GEORGE L. VAN SOLEN on the charge of murdering Dr. HARCOURT. The talesmen summoned altogether for the trial numbered 322, 302 of them being called for examination as to their fitness to go on the jury.

The old cotton mill at Hart's Falls, owned by AMOS BRIGGS & Co., together with a grist mill adjoining, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening. Upward of one hundred hands are thrown out of employment. The loss is stated at $60,000, on which there was an insurance of $40,000.

A Troy paper is informed that sixty or seventy workmen, employed in building the new reservoir of the water works in that city, are in the habit nightly of bathing in one of the reservoirs from which the supply of water is furnished the citizens.

Oil City, Penn., was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Main-street, on both sides, from the Post Office to the National Hotel, was swept clean of buildings. Two hundred buildings in all were destroyed, and their occupants left houseless. Little damage to the oil interest resulted.

Hon. JOHN A. KERR, of Lansing, one of the State Printers of Michigan, died on the Great Western Railway train, on Wednesday, while on his way home from St. Catherines, whither he had been for medical treatment. He was born in Cayuga County, New-York, and was at the time of his death about 42 years of age. He was educated a physician, but did not engage in the profession. For a number of years he has been actively identified with Michigan politics.

Mr. A. P. SULLIVAN, who has been on trial in Detroit on the charge of setting fire to his store in May last, has been honorably discharged.

The fifth anniversary of the University Convocation of the State of New-York will convene in Albany on Tuesday next. What constitutes an appropriate course of studies for females in the higher institutions of the State will be discussed.

Retail business of all kinds is duller than usual in Boston this Summer.

At Princeton, N. J., on Tuesday, a carriage, containing Rev. ALFRED BAKER and his wife, Rev. LEWIS BAKER, and Rev. Dr. STUBBS, was precipitated down a steep embankment. Mr. LEWIS BAKER had his arm fractured in two places, and the party were all more or less injured.

The lumber office of WM. H. KENT & Co., Boston, was broken into on Wednesday night and robbed of Government bonds to the amount of $37,000. BENJAMIN CUSHING and THOS. BROWN, aged 17 and 16 years respectively, have been arrested and held to answer for the commission of the robbery. The first-named had recently been discharged from the employ of KENT & Co., but did not surrender his key to the office, by which means he was enabled to commit the robbery. The bonds were recovered.

By the terms of the decision just made by the Law Court in Portland, Me., the property in that city, said to amount to nearly $1,000,000 in value, belonging to the heirs of the late Commodore PREBLE, has been formally restored to them by the Trustee, NATHANIEL F. DEERING, Esq., according to the terms of the will.

The present Post Office addresses of the following persons are desired at the office of the Adjutant-General of Connecticut, in New-Haven: WEBSTER WALKER, Company I, Sixth Connecticut Volunteers; GEORGE F. PEEBLES, Company K, Sixth Connecticut Volunteers; MONROE POTTER, Company F, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers; EDWIN B. TOLBEY, Company F, Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers; NELSON DAGGETT, Company D, Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers; ROBERT P. SHERWOOD, Company G, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers; WM. H. HOLCOMB, Company H, First Veteran Reserve Corps; Mrs. BETSEY A. GAGGER, widow of JOHN F. GAGGER, Company H, Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

At Gordonsville, Va., yesterday, a Miss PATTERSON (P. F. V.) shot at a young man named FALCONER, who retreated in good order uninjured. FALCONER's offence is not mentioned.

A shoe manufacturer in North Adams, Mass., has conquered a strike in his factory, and is now running it with a full force of workmen. He secured forty-three in Montreal last week, and employs none who belong to a "Union."

Mr. LOUIS BOLLERT, a German, 44 years of age, fell in getting off a street car in St. Louis, on Monday, and died from the effects of his injury. It was found that the fall had caused a concussion of the spinal marrow.

The acknowledged private contributions to the fund to aid the Baltimore sufferers by the late flood amount to $3,445. The city itself appropriated $50,000.

The Baltimore *American* says that Mrs. LINCOLN expects, upon her arrival in Europe, to go directly to Scotland, where she will spend some time at the country seat of a Scotch clergyman, an old friend of the family. From there she will go to the South of France, and spend the Winter there, probably at Nice.

Hon. WM. WARNER, of Detroit, Mich., died in in Quincy, Ill., on Wednesday. He was a native of Vermont, and was about 60 years of age. He was at one time Treasurer of the College at Burlington, was Deputy Treasurer of the Vermont Central Railroad, and since his residence in Michigan has served several terms in the State Legislature.

CHRISTOPHER N. BENDER and BEN. WHITFIELD, two horse thieves, while being conveyed from Raleigh to Memphis, were taken from the Sheriff by forty masked horsemen and hung to a tree.

In the matter of JONES et al. vs. The Comptroller of the City, the Supreme Court, Judge CARDOZO presiding, has granted a writ of *mandamus* to compel the payment of the sum which the plaintiffs claim are due to them for advertising.

The master masons held another meeting yesterday, at which the Chairman of a Special Committee reported that the strike of the bricklayers would probably end within a few days.

The Montgomery Guard, from Boston, whose soldierly appearance and admirable drill have attracted so much attention during their sojourn in this City, returned home last evening. They were escorted to the boat by the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Cotton was much brisker yesterday at advanced prices. Flour was again quoted higher on a moderate trade. Wheat was very firm but less active. Corn and Oats attracted less attention, closing in favor of buyers. A fair inquiry prevailed for Groceries and Provisions. Freights were dull.

In the line of family marketing nearly all the changes of the week in prices have been against buyers, who have been purchasing quite moderately. Prime qualities of Wheat have been quoted firmer, as have likewise been most kinds of Poultry, Fish, Fruit, and good to choice grades of Butter. Vegetables have been in fair supply; Potatoes have been quoted rather cheaper.

Domestic Difficulties of the Democracy.

The Democratic Party, just now, is not a happy family. It has troubles within and troubles without, and in both cases they promise to be greater. To the difficulties attendant upon a war against GRANT are added the difficulties arising out of sectional differences in the ranks of the party itself. Its fight would be an arduous one under the most harmonious circumstances. It is especially difficult now, because East and West are not cordially in unison, and a galling fire is kept up in the rear of both by the dictatorial Southerners.

The financial question is a cause of coolness, if not of contention, between Eastern leaders and Western. Among the main body of the party, in both sections, unanimity undoubtedly exists. They agree in the demand for paying the bonds in greenbacks, and meanwhile for taxing them, nationally and locally. The rank and file are hearty Pendletonians, theoretically and practically. But the officers—those who control the supplies, direct the movements, and judge of the tactics that may be advantageously employed—can do no more than agree to differ. The East, they know, must dodge repudiation, while the West will have it, hot and poisonous as cheap whisky. Eastern managers, therefore, exclude PENDLETON, while Western Democracy wants him above all other canvassers. Mr. TILDEN is valiant after a fashion; he insists that his party shall be aggressive; but he and his associate managers in this State have a horror of PENDLETON and his heresies. Whoever else may come to talk in this State, or in New-England, or in Philadelphia, PENDLETON must be excluded. By this course the wise men of the East hope to find pretexts for their hypocrisy touching the currency and the bonds.

The Western Democrats, on the other hand, are more positive. They care nothing for SEYMOUR except as the occupant of PENDLETON's platform, and they will tolerate no attempt to evade or explain away its meaning. They are for taxing the bonds almost out of existence, and paying off what may remain of them in greenbacks; and they insist on conducting the campaign on this basis. The pets of Eastern Committees obtain no favor there. SEYMOUR, who rides awkwardly astride the bond question, is not wanted; and BLAIR, whose letter treats the financial question as subordinate, everywhere encounters indifference. The West does not want to hear SEYMOUR or BLAIR, or anybody whom Messrs. BELMONT and TILDEN may select. It wants the outspoken PENDLETON and those who are as fearless as he in the cause of repudiation. Here as well as there, the issue really to be settled is one of good faith or repudiation; but only the Western managers fight manfully under the latter flag. The hypocrisy of the Eastern leaders disgusts Western Democrats, as much as the platform disgusts the country.

The most formidable of the party's difficulties, however, grow out of the new demands of the Southern Democracy. On the bond question the domestic squabbling is for the most part carried on within doors. There is a row, but the report thereof is muffled. Prudential considerations restrain it somewhat, and suggest the maintenance of decent appearances. But the representative fire-eaters snap their fingers at prudence, and bid the country note their temper. They despise the caution which prompts concealment not less than the duplicity which elicits their remonstrances. They helped to make the platform, and they are resolved that the meaning which they attached to it in the Convention shall be adhered to by the party.

The Northern Democrats, then, who were solicitors for Southern coöperation, find too late that they have caught a Tartar. They desired for appearance sake to get up a re-united and national party, and the South, which they took in by way of helpmate, plays virago, and assumes the airs of master. They are consequently in a mortifying dilemma. They must tone down the Blair letter, or the North will not allow SEYMOUR to quit his Utica farm. They must interpret the anti-reconstruction features of the platform pacifically, or the loyalty of the land will squelch them as Copperheads. The South, meanwhile, cries out that the party is a Copperhead Party; that the Convention was Copperhead; that platform and candidates are Copperhead; and that under no other character can the party have the favor of unrepentant rebels.

It availeth the party nothing to plead that the Southern Democracy ought not to be judged by the indiscreet utterances of a few leaders. The plea would be plausible if the displays which have attracted attention were exceptional. But they are not. WADE HAMPTON, TOOMBS, BEN. HILL, COBB, SEMMES, in their denunciation of law, and their invocation of violence as a means of overthrowing the new Governments, do but reflect the spirit and purpose which rule among the Southern opponents of reconstruction. We have reached this conclusion reluctantly. Up to a comparatively recent period there seemed a desire to confine opposition within lawful, peaceful, practical limits. With the holding of the New-York Convention, this disposition vanished, and it is now impossible to observe the course of the Southern Press, or the proceedings of ratification meetings, without recognizing evidence of the change. Acquiescence is no longer hinted at; nothing but resistance is counseled. And the virtue of resistance is invariably predicated on the position of the Democratic Party in the canvass.

Hence springs the feeling, that the party must be kept up to the mark by its Southern members. They scent bad faith in the distance, and mean to prevent it if possible. With this view, they maintain a running fire upon those of the Northern leaders and journalists who handle tenderly the contingency to which BLAIR has distinctly pointed. The Charleston *Mercury* has nothing but contempt for its "weak-kneed" friends at the North. It refers to the recent strictures of the TIMES on the equivocation of the *World* and its friends—or, as the *Mercury* puts it, "on certain individuals and presses that call themselves Democratic,"—and declares those strictures "perfectly true." Our Charleston cotemporary proceeds:

"The platform of the Democratic Party is square upon the letter of Gen. BLAIR, and Gen. BLAIR's letter is the legitimate and actual expounding of the platform. It will avail little to deny it, North, South, East or West. Any palliation of the fact is a perversion of the fact. It is more—it is ill-faith to the body of the Convention—and it is an attempted deception of the voters at the polls. The Richmond *Examiner* is correct when it says that those who attempt to lead the Democratic Party, if they intend to abandon its platform, 'might as well abandon the field, for they are whipped already.'

The TIMES is right when it says, 'the platform assails the (so called) Reconstruction acts as usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void,' and Gen. BLAIR does no more.' And we go further with the TIMES. If there is 'odium which is heaped upon Gen. BLAIR' it does 'attach to the Convention.'

We go further with the TIMES: 'The Southern wing of the party is in earnest,' and we are so much in earnest that we intend to carry most of the Southern States for the Democratic Party."

That there may be no mistake as to whither the earnestness of the Southern wing tends, or the import attached to the proposition of the platform regarding reconstruction, the same journal resumes its exposition of Democratic doctrine and duty in this strain:

"The mongrel meeting in Columbia, called a Legislature, had better adjourn and adjourn speedily. They need not trouble themselves to make laws, for they will not be enforced. They need not elect officers to rule the State, for they will perform no duties. They are, as Mr. BUTLER says of Congress, simply 'losing time' in the consideration of legislative measures. Therefore, like Congress, they had better disperse. Their doom is sealed. Their power (with the United States army) is gone. Congressional reconstruction, as we anticipated from the first that it would be, is a failure. To go on further with it will only involve danger and increase exacerbation. Being unconstitutional, all who attempt to enforce it, or to exercise power by its authority, are simply trespassers. A trespasser can be sued in an action for damages. *A trespasser may be justifiably killed.* With the President of the United States, with the army of the United States, supporting the white population in treating the Reconstruction laws as unconstitutional and void, what can their agents or instruments be practically but trespassers? If they use violence, what are they but traitors?"

We might fill columns daily with extracts from the journalism and oratory of the South, as significant in their menaces as these passages from the *Mercury*. The whole Democratic Party in the South is, in fact, so impregnated with disloyalty, so implacable in its hostility to reconstruction, and so resolved to rule or ruin the Northern managers in the campaign, that it cannot fail to produce embarrassment, and ultimately dissension, among the supporters of SEYMOUR.

How long the Northern Democracy will submit to be dragooned by its friends in the South, is a problem yet to be solved. We know, however, that "dough faces" guided it before the war, and according to present indications they are still in the ascendant. Their efforts at pacification only make matters worse. The Richmond *Whig* returns to the war talk of the *World* with the remark that "we have been cheated so often that we become accustomed to it," and sneers of this sort are common. Being in earnest, Southern rebeldom does not intend to be fooled. It requires Northern Copperheadism to shoulder its rifle or to come down from the platform; and whether the one thing or the other be decided on, the trouble in the family is not near the end.

Mr. Colfax's Speech.

The Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency seized the first opportunity to malign his opponent in the contest. The wretched taste which permitted the attack, and the malignity and coarseness which characterized it, were worthy of Mr. FRANK BLAIR. It excited no surprise, because it was in keeping with the Blair standard of political warfare.

The contrast between the two men—their currents of thought, their habits of controversy, their manners, capacity and expression could not be more pointedly established than by the address with which Mr. COLFAX responded to the welcome of his old neighbors and friends. It is a speech which brings to light the qualities of the speaker, and enables us to grasp the secret of the personal popularity which everywhere attends him. It shows his consummate skill in combining fidelity to conviction, with courtesy to opponents; and the admirable taste and judgment which govern him in the use of delicate but important opportunities.

The entire speech is felicitous. It is political without being partisan, and vigorous without being violent. Its allusions to Gen. GRANT are made more effective by the avoidance of causes of partisan quarrel. And its revelation of Mr. COLFAX's home life, and his relation to those who know him most thoroughly, is as graceful as it is honorable.

The Prorogation of the British Parliament—The Queen's Speech.

The English Parliament has been prorogued, and the members of the House of Commons have now a brief time of grouse and partridge shooting to look forward to, before the exciting general election in November and the short but stormy session to be held before Christmas. The date of the approaching dissolution is not mentioned in the cable dispatch giving an amount of the proceedings at the prorogation, but we presume that the newly created electors will have the opportunity of exercising their rights in about three months. Harvest will then be concluded throughout the country, and the elections can take place with as little disturbance of business interests as at any time in the year.

Mr. DISRAELI does not seem to have indulged in anything striking or sensational in the speech placed by him in the mouth of the Queen, or rather in that of the Lord Chancellor, who delivered it on behalf of Her Majesty. The foreign relations of the Kingdom are stated to be friendly, the country is congratulated on the result of the Abyssinian war, the House is thanked for supplies, and the peace of Europe is declared, for the present at least, not to be threatened by any danger. This last paragraph is the most important in the speech. Lord STANLEY keeps a close watch on the doings of France and Prussia, and understands the situation as well as any European statesman living, and the English Government has no interest in giving false grounds for confidence. So plain a statement from an official source, that there is no reason to fear war in Europe, is likely to have a tranquillizing effect.

With regard to Ireland, the Government do not propose to ask Parliament to renew the exceptional powers granted by the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act in that country. This shows that confidence is really felt in the more settled condition of Ireland, and will remove one great cause of irritation against English supremacy.

Confidence is expressed—and here we are inclined to suspect that Her Majesty herself speaks—that the new voters will so make use of their power as to leave uninjured the great institutions of the realm on which civil and religious liberty depend. And now members separate with what satisfactory retrospects their consciences allow them, to look forward to interviews with their unknown friends the household voters, and their next merry meeting at Westminster, when the fate of the Irish Church and the Ministry are to be decided.

The Irish Question Again.

The London *Quarterly Review*, for July, has an elaborate and admirable article, giving a very careful review of the whole Irish question. The writer very strongly supports the view presented by us a few days ago—namely, that the Church question is not the really significant and important issue which demands the attention of Englishmen. Indeed, as he forcibly shows, the time chosen by Mr. GLADSTONE for precipitating the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church has been unfortunate. And one of the most unfortunate features of this act is the suddenness with which it has been flung into the political arena.

The Liberals do not seem to have realized the complication, the difficulty or the consequences of their action. In this matter they have been misled by the temptation to assail a weak Ministry—weak because it was in its policy only tentative and temporizing. Mr. GLADSTONE's resolutions, however, really strengthen DISRAELI's position, giving him an opportunity to stand forth as the protector of an institution sacred to the hearts of all Englishmen.

"The conflict which this bold challenge has precipitated is certainly not of a character to further the reforms which have been recently introduced or those which are now proposed. For the people are distracted from the purely political aspects of these reforms and led on into a strife which is sectarian, and which arouses the angriest passions of the masses. "Scenes which have lately occurred at Birmingham, Ashton and elsewhere," says the writer to whom we have alluded, "have forewarned us how ferocious and easily aroused is still the No-Popery sentiment among large bodies of the town population; no one knows what the slower but scarcely less obstinate religious passions of the rural classes may be and do, under the guidance of a clergy beloved and respected through all ranks of the community, and now menaced, as they sincerely believe, in their most cherished possessions and their last stronghold; but all this will prove trivial in comparison with the fury with which the flames of religious discord may be expected to rage in the North of Ireland, where they are always ready to burst forth, and where the virulence of hostile sects is something almost unconceived in England."

And, moreover, if the wishes of Irishmen are to be consulted "at least ten times as many Irishmen thirst for a dissolution of the Union as for the disestablisment of the Protestant Church." The Irish Church is undoubtedly a grievance; but it is insignificant as compared with others for which the English Government is responsible.

The Liberals have made a great mistake—not so much in that they have arrayed against themselves the national sentiment which persists in maintaining a conquest once obtained over Ireland, and that other sentiment, still stronger, which insists upon the supremacy of Protestantism over Papacy—but from the fact that they have not touched the real grievance which makes the Government of Ireland to-day a disgrace to England.

The fact is, that the entire policy of the English Government in its conduct of Irish affairs has been wrong and unjust from the beginning. And thus, inevitably, it has got into entanglements, from which release is exceedingly difficult. Liberals and Tories alike are puzzled. The Irish are treated as a conquered nation. Concessions now and then have been made, but they have afforded no real relief. The lowering of the property qualification for suffrage, which may now be considered as decided upon, does not reach the root of the difficulty. The proposed disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church—what good will it do? It will not appease the Fenians, who probably never devoted a thought to the difference between the two churches as affecting their interests. Something more radical than all these measures is needed to atone for the oppressions of the past. A complete reconstruction is called for, and nothing else will prove satisfactory. "Our country is decaying under English rule," say the Irishmen, "our only relief is in expatriation. We must either have a repeal of the Union, or an absolute and radical reform. Larger franchise will not relieve us. Disestablish and disendow the Protestant Establishment—but that will do us no good. Give us the conditions of prosperity, or give us independence."

The essential reform called for in Ireland is of a politico-economical character. It is a question which may well puzzle the ablest and wisest of English statesmen. The proprietary system is all wrong—and it is the radical wrong; it is the heart of the whole difficulty. But how shall it be made right? That is the great question before the English Parliament, and it is a question from which it shrinks, not from cowardice, but from the immense difficulties which stand in the way of a satisfactory readjustment.

MINOR TOPICS.

What authority has the Providence *Journal* for classing Secretary SEWARD among the supporters of HORATIO SEYMOUR? What right has it to speak of him as an opponent of the election of Gen. GRANT? We hope Mr. SEWARD will take an early opportunity, in one of those "friendly talks" in which he frequently indulges with the people of Auburn, of defining his position in regard to the present aspect of politics. His voice is yet a power in the State of New-York and throughout the country, and his declaration in favor of GRANT will tell upon tens of thousands of voters.

Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Williams, and a score of other colleges, have held their Commencements and conferred the customary degrees, but how is it that they have all forgotten to tack an LL.D. to the name of CHARLES DICKENS? Cambridge conferred upon Mr. LONGFELLOW the highest honors in her gift, and Oxford would have done the same had the opportunity been offered, while the people of England generally have shown him there numberless attentions which Americans would have showered upon Mr. DICKENS had he been willing to receive them; still the great novelist lacks the LL.D. Who is responsible for this grievous oversight?

The house-breakers are having pretty good times in some parts of the City, in rumaging through the dwellings whose occupants are enjoying themselves at the watering places and among the mountains. The plunderers laugh at the locks and bolts which are on many of these houses; and when they get inside, where they can leisurely survey the places where valuable things have been stowed away, they are able to select the best, while they grieve that there is no better. Folks who leave such things as plate and silverware within their grasp deserve to be punished for their folly.

The able-bodied men in this City who are out of employment ought to set to work at the business of bricklaying. It is an occupation which does not require long for a smart man to learn, and after it is learned the workman can command five dollars a day. Houses cannot be built at this moment for want of workmen, and, as a consequence, rents will be far higher next year than they ought to be. We know of a capitalist who was making preparations for the erection of fifty small dwellings on the outskirts of the City, but owing to the impossibility of getting workmen at a reasonable price, he has abandoned the design, and will make use of his capital in some other way. A curious feature, too, in the conduct of the working bricklayers is that they are *on the strike for lower wages*. The employers insist on paying them $5 a day, but they contend against being paid above $4 50. We think the contention a foolish and costly one; but, as it is so long of settlement, we really are at a loss to know what to do about it. Let the hundreds of able-bodied, unemployed men in the City see if they cannot do something toward its settlement.

President JOHNSON has done his usual *quantum* of work this week in the way of pardoning convicted revenue swindlers, as he did also last week. He has released from confinement and fine HARTMANN and SULZBERGER, who were convicted last month of conspiracy to remove whisky to a place other than a bonded warehouse. It is hardly worth while for a Court to condemn a revenue swindler—the President is so prompt with his pardons. A few months ago it looked as though terror would be conveyed into the ranks of these scoundrels by the sentences of the Courts; but most of these sentences might as well never have been rendered.

It was determined at a secret meeting of the Board of Health, on Thursday, that the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in favor of the ordinance which forbids the slaughtering of cattle within the City limits shall not be enforced until the 1st of January next. This conclusion will doubtless meet the approbation of the butchers, but we cannot help looking upon it as highly impolitic, in view of the well-known fact that the business of slaughtering animals in populous parts of the City is not only offensive to the senses, but positively fatal to the public health, and particularly so during the warm months. The decision of the Court of Appeals established the authority of the Board to remove the slaughter houses *at once*, and every consideration for the public welfare demands that action should be taken *immediately*. As, however, the determination of the Board to let the matter rest until January has not been formally announced, its reconsideration is yet possible.

We cannot but sympathize with the hundreds upon hundreds of Government clerks who are now being dismissed in Washington because of the limitation put by Congress upon the appropriations for the conduct of the several Departments. It is very hard on them, though it is not so very hard upon the tax-payers of the country. It must be pleasant to them to know, however, that there are a great many productive pursuits, trades and businesses throughout the land which are in want of efficient and industrious employes. They can get $5 a day, for instance, at bricklaying, and nearly as much at other respectable occupations. Let them set to work at once.

The Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is to be made a Duke. The creation of a new dukedom is a very rare event, and the distinction thus conferred by Mr. DISRAELI on the Lord Lieutenant correspondingly great. No dukedom has been created since that of WELLINGTON, even the vast wealth and political influence of the Whig Marquis of Westminster having failed to gain him a ducal coronet, although his party held power almost uninterruptedly for many years. The Marquis of Abercorn has filled the office of Viceroy of Ireland since the accession to power of the Tories, and to judge from the brilliancy of the reward conferred upon him, his services in the repression of Fenianism must have been very great, while he has gained great popularity by the way he has discharged the social duties of his position as representative of Her Majesty. He is the head of a junior branch of the great house of Hamilton, and will certainly do more credit to his name than the foolish and reckless young spendthrift who now holds the titles of Duke of Hamilton, Brandon and Chatelherault in the peerages of Scotland, England and France respectively, besides a dozen inferior degrees of nobility. It seems a little curious that plain BENJAMIN DISRAELI, ex-clerk in an attorney's office, should now be able to transmute "the most honorable the Marquis" into the "most noble the Duke."

We are told that at a recent Democratic ratification meeting somewhere out West, a banner was displayed bearing the motto, "Our candidate is neither deaf nor dumb." But that is just the difficulty with Mr. SEYMOUR. If he had been dumb during the last five years his success in the pending contest would not be so utterly hopeless as it now is, and early in next November, when the majorities for GRANT are announced, Mr. SEYMOUR will unquestionably wish that he were deaf.

In arresting women at night for street-walking, the Police must be careful to lay their hands only upon persons of the right class. There have been several mistakes in this business lately. Such mistakes may be followed by the most painful consequences to respectable people; and their occurrence ought to be followed by the exemplary punishment of the officer who subjects the innocent to suffering.

The opposition which is being displayed in England against the Chinese embassy is very needless and foolish. Mr. BURLINGAME is not going to ask the English Government or the French Government to surrender any just right either of them may have acquired in China. He will doubtless attempt the negotiation of treaties very much like that which has been negotiated with our Government—treaties which recognize the autonomy and independent power of China, which bring the Empire within the pale of international law, and which are favorable to the enlargement of commercial relations with other countries. The English and French will be very foolish if they refuse to enter into friendly conference with China, merely because the head of this remarkable Embassy is an American.

The local civil authorities of Pennsylvania have at last taken in hand the coal-mine strikers who have been marching from place to place, putting a forcible stop to the operations of industry, and interfering with the rights of laborers. The High Sheriff of Schuylkill County has issued a proclamation ordering the dispersal of these violent miners, prohibiting their interference with any persons who are willing to work upon any terms satisfactory to themselves, and directing his subordinates "to arrest all and every person who may commit, or threaten to commit, any act of violence whatever against the person or property of any person within the county, and to disperse all crowds and assemblies declared as unlawful, and to arrest all and every person who shall refuse to disperse when ordered to do so." It is high time for some such action as this to be taken against these rioters.

In his late speech at Charleston WADE HAMPTON said: "I yield to none in devotion to that lost cause for which we fought. Never shall I admit that the cause itself failed, and that the principles which gave it life were therefore wrong. Never shall I brand the men who upheld it so nobly as rebels or traitors. Never shall I ignominiously seek safety or base promotion by a dastardly denial or treacherous betrayal of it." Having thus renewed his adhesion to the policy and principles of the horrid rebellion, WADE HAMPTON urged all his hearers to vote for HORATIO SEYMOUR.

A large proportion of our army is engaged in guarding the Pacific Railroad against hostile Indians. By a report recently submitted to the Senate by the Secretary of War, it appears that there are 5,138 enlisted men, commanded by 194 commissioned and 60 non-commissioned officers, serving along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, between Omaha and Salt Lake City. Along the Eastern Division Pacific Railway there are 2,106 privates, under 85 commissioned and 26 non-commissioned officers. These 7,600 troops are mostly located in very small numbers in parties of half-a-dozen, with larger numbers at points of danger. We ought to be able to withdraw the greater part of them before the close of next year.

We guess the Democrats of this locality will find themselves mistaken in the belief that JOSHUA HILL, the newly-elected Senator from Georgia, will act with the Confederate Party. We rather fancy they make a mistake as to the HILL who has been elected.

The drill competition between the Boston Montgomery Guard and Company E of our Twelfth Regiment, resulted in favor of our "boys." But the general gratification would be greater, if the trial had been conducted in a more regular and dignified manner. In the first place, there was too much crowding and confusion. In the next, our military lookers-on and others did not show the manly politeness that should always accompany an act of hospitality. The Montgomeries were our guests, and it was too "rough" to salute their mishaps at drill with cries and hootings. Again—it was not generous to shout with such fervor over our own victory. Oh, for the school-system which shall yet teach the boys of our great and gallant country the high moral worth and value of kindly thought and generous feeling in the business of this work-a-day world! Our "boys" would be ashamed to act in that "hard" way toward any person coming to them in their own houses, and asking their individual hospitality. And perhaps, after all, it was only the spirit of rivalry and the natural "rigor of the game" that roused them all up in that unregulated manner. Society at large wants some "drilling." And that will come, with time, as the French say.

The English journals are asserting and admitting that the coast defences of England are worthless—that a hostile iron-clad or two could reduce the fortifications of Portsmouth or Plymouth in a few hours. They say FARRAGUT must have a quick eye to these facts, and they surmise that, if he were ordered by Congress, in case of a war, he would have less difficulty in planting the American flag on the Tower of London than he had in taking New Orleans. In such a crisis, therefore, our neighbors will be interested in the revolving Ryan-Hitchcock iron fort for land fortification, which is to be examined by a Board of Army and Navy officers, appointed by Congress. It is on the principle of that planned by the Englishman, Capt. COLE—but an improvement, it is said—and will resemble the Ericsson turret, with new and original contrivances for making the rotations by the help of condensed air. Since the time of TODLEBEN, the nature and the nomenclature of land forts have undergone great change; but with the condensed air and the gyrating iron arrangement, neither COEHORN nor VAUBAN, if they were to come out of their graves, could rightly know what to make of them.

Mr. FARMER, of this City, and several of our societies, especially among the Germans, have fallen in with a movement which promises to be of unspeakable benefit to New-York. They purpose to get up club-libraries and free reading-rooms—things which will do as much for our great metropolis in one way as the Board of Health and its friends are trying to do in another. If the people may have reading-rooms, they will quit the rum-saloons. And, in fact, they are trying to make this happy exchange in many places. The English people of London and other great cities are even more active than our own in this respect. The poor workers of Soho in London have got a Workingmen's Club, which is a wonderful success—simply because it is founded on a basis of common sense. This Club will give reading, news, music, public debates, &c., along with the customary ales, pipes and cards, which the poor people cannot, as yet, do without. The great reform is begun, easily and naturally, and with the people themselves, and therefore it cannot fail.

Shall We Have a Southern Pacific Railroad?

To the Editor of the New-York Times

If the same rate of progress maintained by the companies building the Pacific Railroad should be kept up for the future we may expect a continuous overland connection before the close of 1869. The Union Pacific Company, notwithstanding their operations are in a wild and sterile country, have built 150 miles this year; and the Central Pacific Company, although much encumbered by the snows of the Sierras, have built over 100 miles. Each of the companies expresses its intention of building 300 miles within the year—a progress so marvelous as to excite doubt whether such feats are possible. There is now a gap of 900 miles between the two ends, and this will be reduced to 600 during the next five months. We have no very reliable data as to the necessary traffic along the line of this road, apart from the immense volume of supplies required by the army of laborers, and the camp-followers which hover at the end of the track. It is evident, however, that the corporations are spending with lavishness their abundant resources, and that they believe the road will pay as an investment. The very large disbursements hitherto made for the transportation of army supplies to the frontier posts, will, no doubt, furnish a very large item of the business of the road. Along the line of the Kansas Pacific Branch, as far as built, it is represented there is ample pasturage for cattle. When the line is extended to Colorado, St. Louis will have a short route to the

SCIENCE IN FRANCE

The French Academies—The Academy of Medicine—Its Purposes and Uses—Sketch of the Faculty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

, Friday, July 17, 1868.

The term Academy, or American Academy, which you propose to adopt, does not conform to the phraseology adopted in France, as I have shown you in a preceding letter. They have an Academy, the Academy of Paris, a mother institution for educational purposes, and they have the French Academy, a subordinate institution, not for educational purposes, and included within the Institute of France. Ought this, therefore, to be the etymological rule in guiding others in the adoption of a name, and ought you also, seeing that it is not to be educational, to cover your Academy with the name of Institute, and give to each of its sections the title of academy? Will it not at least be awkward to say that Mr. A belongs to the American Academy, *section of* moral and political sciences? For as the Academy grows older, and the labor of each section accumulates, the sections will become more and more separated and independent of each other, and like the French bodies, complete Academies of themselves, with sub-sections and separate meetings. Nevertheless the dictionary does not forbid the use of the word academy in the sense in which you propose to use it, and since it is a more agreeable word for many reasons than institute, it is, perhaps, the best name to adopt.

Beside those mentioned there are two other academies at Paris—the Academy of Agriculture and Commerce, an institution scarcely known, and another, world-renowned, the Academy of Medicine. Both these are independent of any other organization, and owe allegiance only to the Government through the Minister of Public Instruction.

The Academy of Medicine elects its own members, a hundred in number, subject to the approval of the Emperor. It is divided into sections, but these sections are not known beyond the walls of the Academy, for the reason that they have no separate existence, and all work together in the same body.

The Academy of Medicine gains importance and dignity of character from the fact that it is a Government institution, which is consulted officially on questions of hygiene and quarantine. It is in all sanitary measures the guide and counselor of the Government.

In a centralized Government such an institution is indispensable. In France, as every one knows, Paris is everything, the departments nothing. The peasant class, which forms the immense majority of the nation, never reads a newspaper and knows nothing at all of books of science. Their knowledge of vaccination, of the sanitary measures required during epidemics, and of even the usual sanitary measures of every-day life, are forced upon them by the central Government through the Prefects, Sub-Prefects, and Mayors of departments and cantons. And how do you suppose it is done? Simply by pasting up at each official residence copies of the *Moniteur* or the *Journal des Villes et Campagnes*. There is no discussion over the book or newspaper by the fireside; each one must recollect the rules he saw posted up at the Prefecture or Mayory. One sees at a glance the difference between free and centralized Governments. In the centralized Government a few persons get correct ideas, a few get confused ideas, and the immense majority, the class that does not read, gets no ideas at all. In the free country, where books of science and newspapers are in everybody's hands, everybody will have some sort of intelligence of sanitary rules, and the majority will have correct ideas.

But suppose in this centralized Government there was no such body as the Academy of Medicine, taking its mission seriously to heart and working conscientiously in all things to arrive at the truth, what would be the condition of the French departments on the questions of vaccination and epidemics generally? If any one knew the trouble the Government has, even with the aid of the Academy of Medicine, to lighten up the few dark spots where official residences are established, he would then be capable of judging what the condition might possibly be. The Government—for I must repeat that everything in France depends to the finest ramifications on the Central Government—awards several hundred premiums annually to rural doctors and female vaccinators for devotion in epidemics and for the highest number of persons vaccinated. You see that when a Government commences its system of centralization, it is obliged to continue it even to the most insignificant things. Nothing is thus left to the initiative of the people, and the people in turn look to the Government for everything.

To return to the Academy of Medicine. Whether in a centralized Government or not, no estimate can be placed on the value of the Academy to science in general. Its investigations cover every subject interesting to man, and when one of its committees has reported the question is generally exhausted and put at rest, at least for the time being. Thus a committee appointed in 1849 on cholera, only reported this year, after having collected from the various Governments and learned societies of the world a mountain of documents on the subject. Lately the Government sent a committee from the members of the Academy to observe the cattle disease in Germany, and another to take observations on the plans of hospitals. They have corresponding members in the East observing cholera, and others in the West observing yellow fever. They have committees constantly at work observing rabid animals, and trying, if possible, to discover a remedy for hydrophobia, and for the tracing of the history of glanders and its mode of propagation from animals to man. For months the Academy has discussed, at its weekly meetings, the question of the inoculability of tubercles, and hundreds of animals have been slain by the contending parties in the experiments necessary to prove or disprove the proposition. The contagiousness or non-contagiousness of consumption hangs on this question.

To hear the members of the Academy talk, the largest field of observation in the immediate future lies in the disease of animals, and their relation to diseases in man; in the influence of animalculæ in the production of disease, and the results to be obtained by inoculations of divers kinds.

The Academy still contains a dozen or more of men, mostly old, of those who have been in the habit of giving laws to the world; for example: Messrs. ANDRAL, Baron PAUL DUBOIS, CRUVEILHIER, Baron LOUIS, Baron LARREY, PHILIP RICORD, CHARLES ROBIN, CLAUDE BERNARD, BOUILLAUD, Baron JULES CLOQUET, PIORRY, NELATON and TARDIEU.

But there is a younger set coming on which will not allow the glory of either the School or the Academy to die. Some of them are already in the Academy; the others have got no further than the School of Medicine; but there is no place to judge them like the tribune of the School, and for several of them Messrs. SEE, VULPIAN, BROCA, VERNEUIL, LASEGUE, for example, we may predict a reputation equal to that of the great lights who are now dying out.

MALAKOFF.

Postage of Letters to Whalemen.

The Postmaster-General, under date 25th inst., replies to an application from Hon. T. D. ELIOT, M. C., "that some permission may be given, or order made, under which letters from the United States may be taken, without prepayment of postage, to our whalemen at sea by vessels departing from this country." The Postmaster-General says:

"In reply, I have to inform you that soon after the passage of the Postal Law of 1865, a question arose as to whether the provisions of the 10th section of said act (approved March 3,) applied to ships engaged in the whale-fishery, and the decision arrived at by the Department was, that letters addressed to persons on board whaling ships on the ocean should be treated as if directed to foreign ports, and be subject to the provisions of the section and act in question; and that postage at the rate of ten cents per each half ounce or fraction thereof, which is applicable to all letters addressed to foreign ports in countries with which no postal communications have been concluded, should be levied and collected on the class of letters referred to. The Department would be pleased to reduce the rate of postage on such letters and even to allow them, under proper restraints, to be taken from the United States free of postage, as suggested by you, if the authority to do so was clearly conferred by any existing law; but additional legislation seems to be required for letters of this class, as no specific provision is made for them by any statute now in operation."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTED.

Among the recent arrivals in this city is Gen. R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. MEADE, at Atlanta. Gen. DRUM has had abundant opportunity to become thoroughly informed as to the true condition of affairs in the Third Military District. He regards reconstruction in Georgia as having been effected upon a more enduring basis than perhaps in almost any other State, for the reason that a large and powerful white element, under the lead of such men as Ex-Gov. BROWN and others, has taken a leading part in favor of the Congressional policy. The result is that Georgia, in her Legislature, State Government and local authorities, though under Republican control in the main, is governed, not by adventurers from the North, but chiefly by Georgians, white and black, who are actual or native residents. He also reports an increasing disposition among the white people of Georgia to concede negro suffrage as an accomplished fact, and to build politically in the future upon that basis.

One of the results attendant upon the restoration of civil authority in Georgia, which may be looked upon as unfortunate, was the necessary surrender of the Ashburn murderers by the military to the civil authorities. Gen. MEADE had so thoroughly ferreted out the facts connected with the assassination that he had, beyond question, secured the guilty men. Just as the trial was about concluded, civil government was restored, and the prisoners were surrendered to the civil authorities of Columbus, where they have been released on bail, with no prospect that they will ever be brought to trial, for the simple reason that no jury can be found that will dare to convict them. The stories sent forth by rebel correspondents of Northern newspapers, concerning the cruel treatment of these prisoners by the military authorities at Atlanta, I am authorized to contradict as wholly false. No prisoner confined for petty larceny at the North was ever more leniently treated than these same men, guilty of the horrible crime of midnight assassination.

PERSONAL.

W. F. PEDDRICKS, of Pennsylvania, formerly Attorney-General STANBERRY's private Secretary, has accepted the same position with Attorney-General EVARTS.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

The excitement regarding Commissioner ROLLINS' removals has somewhat subsided, and a general belief pervades all circles that no removals will be made until the reassembling of Congress.

THE POLITICS OF THE CABINET.

The position of the Cabinet in regard to the Democratic nominees is ascertained to be as follows: None of them are satisfied with the nominations, but Messrs. MCCULLOCH and BROWNING will probably support them, while Messrs. SEWARD, RANDALL, and WELLES will, unless they alter their present opinions, remain as neutral as possible during the campaign, and Messrs. EVARTS and SCHOFIELD will vote for GRANT and COLFAX.

INTERNAL REVENUE SOLICITOR.

BINCKLEY, JNO. M., somewhat notorious for his literary efforts in the way of laudatory opinions of President JOHNSON last Summer, has failed to find favor with Attorney-General EVARTS, and has consequently not been reappointed Assistant Attorney-General. He has been cared for, however, by means of an appointment as Solicitor of Internal Revenue, for which position he qualified to-day.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE MONEY.

The draft for the payment of the purchase money for Alaska Territory, was prepared to-day, and will be signed and delivered to Baron STOECKLE, the Russian Minister, to-morrow. It is drawn on the Assistant Treasurer at New-York for the sum of $7,200,000 in gold, payable on demand.

CLERKS TO BE DISCHARGED.

The number of clerks now and to be discharged from the different departments on account of the failure of Congress to appropriate money for the payment of their salaries, is estimated at 1,000, one-third of whom are females.

TROOPS FOR THE SOUTH.

The military authorities here, in anticipation of demands for aid in quelling disturbances from the Governors of the lately restored States, are anxious to be in readiness; but even if the President is disposed to respond favorably to such demands, it will be difficult under existing laws to act promptly. They provide that the President must receive notice from the Governors, if the Legislatures are not in session, that actual insurrections which they cannot control have broken out, and on receipt of such notice, accompanied by application for assistance, it is his duty to order the Military Commander to render the necessary aid.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, July 31.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

The Commissioner of the Land Office (Mr. WILSON) has organized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, a corps for the geological exploration of Wyoming, as authorized by the sixth section of the act of Congress passed on the 20th of July last. The instructions to the geologists require explorations along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Cheyenne City in the new Territory, across the Laramie Plains as far west as Green River in the direction of Fort Bridger, along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, southward to the Arkansas River. The field service is restricted to six months, in view of the limited means available for the service. The geologists will make preliminary reports, in order that the Commissioner may avail himself of the information in regard to the resources of that part of the country and present it to Congress in the next annual report.

SPIRIT METRE ADOPTED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided in favor of the adoption of the Tice metre for the prevention of frauds in liquor distilleries. This metre was recommended by the Scientific Committee of which Prof. HENRY was Chairman, and which met in Washington several months ago.

REVENUE SOLICITOR.

Hon. JOHN M. BINCKLEY, late Assistant Attorney-General, has been appointed to the office of Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

BARON STOECKEL.

Baron STOECKEL, the Russian Minister, accompanied by Assistant Secretary HUNTER—representing Mr. SEWARD—called at the Executive Mansion this morning, before the Cabinet meeting, and had an interview with the President.

NATURALIZATION TREATY WITH PRUSSIA.

The President has officially proclaimed the ratification, on both parts, of the treaty between the United States of America and the King of Prussia, concerning the matter of citizenship in each country.

H. KREISSMANN, United States Consul at Berlin, writes as follows, under date of July 11, to Hon. F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State, as follows:

"I beg to inform you that in a circular dated July 6, the Prussian Minister of the Interior instructs those Government officials whom it concerns that by the conclusion of the treaty of Feb. 22, 1868, between the United States and North Germany, it is intended in accordance with article second of said treaty that citizens of the North German Union who have emigrated to the United States without permission of the proper authorities, and thereby committed an act punishable under the laws relating thereto, are not to be indicted, prosecuted or punished for such criminal act on their return to their former homes after an absence of five years, and that any judgment or punishment which may have been pronounced or decreed against such citizens, by reason of their emigration to the United States without permission, is not to be executed or enforced against them, provided the parties have acquired citizenship in the United States, in accordance with article one of the treaty in question. The circular of the Minister accordingly directs the proper officials throughout the Kingdom in no case to institute the proceedings for the trial and punishment, and to desist from any molestation whatever of any individual, coming under the provisions of the treaty, if such individual furnish the proper proof of his having become a naturalized citizen of the United States, pursuant to article one of the treaty. The Minister of Justice has, moreover, called on the courts of justice throughout Prussia for official reports of all the cases in which judgments and sentences have been passed, and still stand in force with the view of having all punishments, fines and costs remitted by means of a royal pardon. These proceedings, the substance whereof I have correctly given, show the entire good faith of the Prussian Government in carrying out the provisions of that important treaty in accordance with the wishes of the United States, and I hasten to put the Department in possession of the news thereof, our Minister being absent from Berlin at this moment on official duties elsewhere. I trust my giving information to the Department on diplomatic matters may not be deemed improper," &c.

ALCOHOLIC SPIRITS AND VAPORS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued instructions to suppress the unauthorized production of alcoholic spirits and vapors. After quoting the provisions of section four of the act of July 20, 1868, he says:

"The object of this section was evidently to enable the Internal Revenue officer to suppress all manner of distillation of spirits not expressly authorized by law, and to collect the tax on all alcoholic spirits manufactured. The laws existing prior to this act were found to be inefficient, and all efforts to secure a uniform enforcement of them were frustrated by a disagreement among the courts in different sections of the country as to the proper construction of such laws. The meaning of this section, however, cannot be a matter of doubt. Under it no article into which alcoholic spirits or alcoholic vapors enter as an ingredient can be lawfully manufactured, except such spirits or alcohol have been produced in an authorized distillery and have paid the tax. The largest class of cases affected by this section is that of the manufacturers of vinegar, by various processes of distillation. Many of these manufacturers have been honestly engaged in the business of making vinegar with no intention of defrauding the revenue, while many others, under the pretence of making vinegar alone, have been committing flagrant and intentional frauds. Between these two classes Congress has made no discrimination, and the provisions of this section were intended to class all such manufactories. In order that equal and uniform justice may be done to all persons engaged in this business, Assessors and Collectors will at once take steps to advise those in their respective districts of the terms of the law, and the purpose of the Department to require full compliance with its provisions, and if any one carries on, or attempts to carry on the business prohibited by this section, after being so advised, they will institute proceedings under its penal provisions."

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

According to special orders from the War Department, Lieut.-Col. GEORGE W. WALLACE is relieved from duty as a member of the general Court-martial, convened in this city for the trial of Lieut. J. SCOTT PAYNE, and Brevet Major R. C. PARKER detailed in his place. Brevet Col. NELSON H. DAVIS, Assistant Inspector-General, will report in person to Brevet Maj.-Gen. SCRIVER, Inspector-General, at Washington, D. C., for duty.

Secretary WELLES has ordered Commander E. E. STONE to report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as Inspector of the Sixth Light-house District; headquarters at Charleston. Commander HUGHES has been detached from duty as Inspector of that district, and granted leave of absence.

Commander JOHN LEE DAVIES has been ordered to report on the 1st of September next for duty at the Washington Navy-yard, to relieve Commander S. NICHOLSON, who is then placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineers JOHN D. VAN BUREN, THOS. M. DUKEHART, WM. H. WEST and JOHN T. HAWKINS have been detached from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Commencement Week—Distribution of Degrees—Gymnastics—The Alumni Dinner.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Monday, July 27, 1868.

The annual Commencement exercises began on the 19th inst. The Baccalaureate sermon was preached by President ASA D. SMITH, his text being part of the 23d verse of the 60th chapter of Isaiah: "The Lord will hasten it in His time." He said Divine Agency is of two forms—that of a simple indivisible fiat, and the progressive method working through second causes. Remarking that the latter is the more prevalent form, the President announced as his subject "The Gradualism of the Divine Working," and successively considered the fact of this gradualism, the reasons of the fact, and the lessons it teaches. The close attention paid by the congregation was evidence of the merit of the sermon.

Prize speaking on Monday evening was participated in by twelve young gentlemen of the Junior and Sophomore Classes. The speaking was very good, especially that of the Sophomores.

On Tuesday A. M. Prof. E. A. PARK, of the Andover Theological Seminary, delivered a most able and eloquent address before the Theological Society. It was a plea for young men to enter the Christian ministry. The speaker enumerated some of the objections that are apt to deter young men from assuming the responsibilities of this profession, and showed how they might be obviated. In a glowing manner he then spoke of the wide-spread influence exerted by a ministry, and of the real happiness enjoyed by him, and called on all to assume the responsibility and taste this happiness.

The class day exercises came in the afternoon, and formed a very interesting part of Commencement week. The oration, poem and farewell address to the President were delivered in the College Church, the chronicles, phrophecies and address at the tree, on Observatory Hill. The exercises were closed by the class singing an ode written by one of their number.

The *Phi Beta Kappa* Society held its annual meeting on Wednesday morning. The address was delivered by Judge BARRETT, of Woodstock, Vt., who had for his subject, "The proper relation of Ambition and Duty to Character, in men devoted to the learned professions and callings, and in public life." It was a production of no ordinary merit and interest.

At 2 o'clock the United Literary Societies met, and after transacting business marched to the Church, preceded by DODWORTH's band. They then had the pleasure of listening to an address by E. P. WHIPPLE, of Boston, and to a poem by Gen. C. C. VAN ZANDT, of Newport, R. I. Mr. WHIPPLE's address was a masterly production. He divided men into two classes, and taking their titles for his subject, spoke of "laborers and loafers" in a racy and pointed manner that charmed the large audience. The poem abounded in humorous passages, and commanded the closest attention.

At 5:30 the students gave an exhibition of DIO LEWIS' system of light gymnastics, under the direction of Senior Instructor EMERSON. Those witnessing the display were delighted at the proficiency manifested by the young men, and at their marked improvement during the past year. In the evening DODWORTH's band gave a concert that was a rich treat to the lovers of music. Thursday was Commencement day, and was by no means lacking in the usual accessories of country wagons, booths and dust. Mr. CHARLES F. EMERSON, of Chelmsford, Mass., pronounced the Latin Salutatory, and Mr. CHARLES H. CHANDLER, of New-Ipswich, N. H., the Valedictory Addresses.

The Graduating Class numbered thirty-two. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on SAMUEL G. BROWN, formerly a Professor here, and now President of Hamilton College, New-York. Rev. N. J. MORRISON, President of Olivet College, Michigan, Rev. WILLIAM T. SAVAGE, Franklin, and Rev. R. S. HOWARD, Woodstock, Vt., received the title of D. D.

The Alumni dinner was spread in the large hall of the gymnasium and was presided over by Judge BARRETT. Speeches were made by Gov. HARRIMAN, Ex-Senator CLARK, Hon. J. D. LYMAN, President BROWN, of Hamilton, and Dr. A. B. CROSBY, of Hanover.

So another Commencement has passed, and another class has left their Alma Mater. It has been a very pleasant week, although there were fewer people present than usual. Next year the College celebrates its centennial anniversary, and many deferred their visit until that time. It is then proposed to have a grand festival of the Alumni. Every class that has graduated is intending to have a reunion, and Hanover will witness many pleasant scenes.

The College has already received fifty applications for admission to the Freshman Class, giving promise with those to be examined at the commencement of the Fall term of a class of ninety or one hundred. There will be in New-York on the second Thursday of December the usual annual reunion. E. H. C.

Death of an Old and Successful Whaling Captain.

From the New-Haven Journal, July 27.

Capt. WILLIAM WILTSHIRE CLARK died at his residence, in this city, on Saturday, the 25th inst., after an illness which partially confined him to his house for the last few months. Capt. CLARK was probably one of the most enterprising and successful of our American whalers, and his voyages were almost certain to yield large profits. He had visited all the whaling grounds, and was acquainted with nearly every seaport in the world. He first sailed as Captain for WILLIAMS & BARNS, of New-London, making several voyages for them. He made two voyages in the *Electra*, and two in the *Mogul*, both out of New-London. In 1860, he fitted out and took command of the whaler *Ocean*, of New-Haven, in which ship he was a great owner. Taking his wife with him, he sailed on a voyage which lasted six years. He made his headquarters at Honolulu, and from that point pursued his vocation in all the Pacific fishing grounds as far North as our new Territory of Alaska, with the coast of which he was probably more familiar than any other American. On his return in 1866, he retired from the business, and having lost his wife, he has lived a quiet life among us for the last two years, enjoying the respect of the numerous friends made by his amiable and genial nature. His fiftieth birthday would have occurred next week. Capt. CLARK received his Christian name from WM. WILTSHIRE, an Englishman, and British Consul at Arabia, who rescued Capt. CLARK's father and several other shipwrecked American sailors, who were subjected to the most cruel sufferings, and whose adventures formed the subject of a narrative that was one of the most popular books of travel with our grandfathers.

Arrest in Toronto on a Charge of Forgery in New-York.

From the Toronto Globe, July 30.

Yesterday morning Mr. WM. L. GARDINER, a Sheriff's official of New-York, arrived in the city from the East on the track of a forger, named HENRY RENAUD, who had forged the signature to a bill of exchange, for a large amount, on one WILLIS CHURCHILL. Mr. GARDINER placed himself in communication with the Police authorities here, and Detective SHEEHAN was detailed to assist him in giving warning to the different banking and brokers' offices. The detectives had little anticipation, however, of meeting "their man" in Toronto, as Mr. GARDINER had been in every locality on the Grand Trunk between here and Montreal, and without success. They were therefore very agreeably astonished in meeting the forger face to face in the Royal Canadian Bank, where he was waiting probably with a view of effecting the sale of some spurious paper. He was taken to No. 1 Station and searched, when a large number of unsigned notes of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and a draft upon a mercantile house in the metropolis of France were found on his person. He had been staying while in the city at the "Queens," and had yesterday presented to the clerk a draft for $150 on JAY COOKE & Co., of New-York. The draft was afterward taken to the banking house of FORBES & KING, who telegraphed for information as to its genuineness, but what reply was received we did not learn. It is assumed that it will prove a counterfeit also, as the prisoner, it appears, was up before the Montreal authorities some years ago on similar charges, but managed to escape unpunished. He left New-York about the 21st instant, and the specific forgery on the charge of which the arrest was made is said to have been executed about the first of the month. He will appear at the Police Court this morning.

Explosion of Eight Tank Cars of Oil—One Man Killed, Another Seriously Injured and Another Missing.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial, July 29.

A terrific boiler explosion occurred at the Album Oil Works, owned by Messrs. LAFFERTY & WARING, and located at Bennett's Station, three miles from the city, on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, resulting in the death of one man and the serious, perhaps fatal, injury of another. It appears that about 6:30 o'clock last evening, a train of oil cars was left on the siding for the purpose of being refined at the works. The siding at this place runs up to the works, and Mr. ROBERT LAFFERTY, one of the owners of the works, assisted by a young man named JAMES GONIGLE and the still-man, whose name we were unable to ascertain, was engaged in unloading the oil. A plug at the bottom of one of the tanks became loose by some means or other, and the oil running out caught fire, from the furnaces, in front of which the train was standing, and the flames communicated immediately to the eight other tanks of the train, causing a terrific explosion. The burning oil flew in all directions, setting fire to the oil works, which were burned to the ground. JAMES GONIGLE, a boy about 17 years of age, was blown across the track and his body was burned to a crisp. Coroner CLAWSON has been notified, and will hold an inquest to-day. GONIGLE was the only support of a widowed mother. The stillman was missing at last accounts, and is supposed to have been killed. Mr. ROBERT LAFFERTY, one of the proprietors of the works, was badly burned, and his recovery is considered doubtful. He was brought to the city last evening by a man named JOHN MCMERRIMAN, who resided near the scene of the accident, and taken to his home, at No. 90 Wylie-street. The unfortunate man was badly burned, and the flesh came off his hands and arms. He was attended by Dr. POLLOCK and other physicians, but his recovery is considered doubtful. The family of Mr. LAFFERTY were at Hilldale, but have been telegraphed for.

Savage Assault upon a Citizen of Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 29.

A desperate and dastardly assault, which may be regarded as the sequel to the notorious Brush divorce case, recently before the Court, was committed last evening, the party assaulted being CHAS. W. PALMER, and the perpetrators of the outrage being the brothers LOUIS and JACOB BRUSH, the former the complainant in the suit alluded to. The particulars as related to us are as follows: Between 8 and 9 o'clock, PALMER entered a Niagara street car at the junction of Main, the brothers BRUSH—who are supposed to have been watching him—getting on board immediately after. After proceeding as far as New-Hampshire street, PALMER alighted, taking the direction toward Ninth-street, followed by the BRUSHES. He had proceeded but a short distance, as he says, when he was attacked by them, one seizing him by the throat, and the other striking him in the head with a heavy stone and knocking him down. After he had fallen, they continued to hammer him with the stone and kick him in a brutal manner, and finally left him lying in a state of insensibility upon the sidewalk. The fact of the assault was reported at Police Station No. 5, and Officer RILEY, with Officer BINGHAM, arrested the two brothers at their place of abode, and lodged them in the Station House. The wounds of PALMER were dressed by Dr. RICHARDS. They were nearly a dozen in number, some of them very severe. PALMER is said to have been covered with blood.

John Tyler and his Boat—The Race in Springfield.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 30.

JOHN TYLER, Jr., the famous young oarsman of Boston, whose next match will be with JOSH WARD, Aug. 12, for $500 a side, made a short stop in this city yesterday, while *en route* to New-York, to draw up and sign the articles governing the race, which will be done to-day. It is not so certain as could be wished that the race will be rowed in this city. Saratoga puts in a bid of $500 to have the race on its distant lake, and with this inducement the contestants are favorably disposed toward that city. With an equal, perhaps with a lesser, sum pledged, the race could be secured to Springfield, and the opportunity is too rare and valuable to be suffered to pass unimproved. The Springfield club need only take hold of the matter with their accustomed enterprize and business management to insure success and the attendance of the remunerative crowd. Should some four and six-oared races be added, a superior programme would be offered, and the history of previous regattas in this city is sufficient guarantee of success. TYLER is having a new paper boat built, in which he will row against WARD if it is completed in season. The extreme width of the shell will be but seven inches, and its total weight twenty-eight pounds. This is to take the place of a nine-inch paper boat which TYLER has been using, and which he condemns as being "too wide." WARD's cedar shell measures fifteen inches in width, but TYLER, who has won every race in which he has rowed this season, will use none but the paper craft.

Remains of Wrecks in Lake Erie.

There are at different points in Lake Erie, wrecks which, though many years since they were deposited, are yet in an excellent state of preservation. From Capt. HACKETT, of Malden, who has just arrived at Detroit from a wrecking expedition around either shore of the above lake in search of lost anchors and other lost property, the Detroit *Post* is placed in possession of much that is of interest on this point. During the season of 1833 the fine steamer *Washington*, commanded by AUGUSTUS WALKER, was wrecked on Long Point, on the first trip she ever made. She was a splendid steamer and a perfect model for those times. Notwithstanding thirty-five years have elapsed since that event, the boilers and considerable portion of the wreck lie in their original position, and, if recovered, would serve in some capacity many years to come. Not far distant from the *Washington* rests the *Atlantic*, which in a still day, is plainly visible, and aside from the disappearance of her upper works, has met with little or no change. At Long Point Cut there is yet remaining a considerable portion of the schooner *Conductor*, which was sacrificed in the terrible gale of November, 1834. Below the point are the *Corinthian* and the *Arcturus*—the former with her decks entirely gone, but otherwise in apparently good condition, the latter much the same as when visited early the past Spring. Further down Lake Erie, and in the vicinity of Point Abino may be seen the schooner *Pennsylvania*, or what is left of her, which met her fate in the gale of October, 1844, with the loss of all hands.

Heavy Bond Robbery by Boys in Boston—Arrest of the Thieves.

From the Boston Herald, July 31.

Two days ago $37,000 in United States bonds and other valuable papers were stolen from the office of WM. H. KENT & Co., commission merchants in lumber, at No. 144 State-street. The parties to the robbery were two lads, BENJ. F. CUSHING, who lives in Auburn-court, and is 17 years old, and THOMAS BROWN, of 16 years, whose home is on Brighton-street. CUSHING had been in the employ of KENT & Co., as errand boy, but he was discharged about a week ago. He retained the key to the office, and knowing that his late employers had a large sum of money in the office, he conceived the plan to steal the same. Accordingly he found a companion in BROWN, and Wednesday night they went to the office, BROWN awaiting outside the door-step, while CUSHING secured the booty. There were $10,000 in United States bonds without coupons, and other valuable papers and notes swelled the amount of stolen property to about $37,000. The robbery effected, the office door was again locked, and the thieves took their departure, leaving the premises as secure as when found. As soon as the robbery was made known to the firm the next morning, suspicion fell upon young CUSHING, and without much difficulty he was found and arrested. He then confessed all, and said the property was buried on the Back Bay, where, with a file and the office key, a hole was dug in the ground. The officers, accompanied by CUSHING, proceeded to the Back Bay, but the boy was unable to find the spot where the bonds were buried. He thereupon informed the officer that BROWN, who was with him, probably would remember. BROWN was arrested when he returned from work, and was taken to the Back Bay, where, after some searching, he found the place where the bonds were concealed. The stolen property was then taken possession of by the officer, and the boys put under lock and key, to await further judicial action.

Fatal Duel in New-Orleans Between Two Ex-Rebel Soldiers.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, July 26.

A duel was yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, fought between PAUL LARESCHE, Jr., and J. S. BOSSIER. The ground was a little back of the barracks, below the city; the weapons were double-barreled shotguns. Mr. LARESCHE was shot through the abdomen and, we regret to chronicle, died shortly afterward. Mr. BOSSIER was afterward arrested and confined at the Second District Station House. It appears that the Police in some way got wind of the affair yesterday morning, and, as a means of preventing it, arrested Mr. LARESCHE's brother, who, however, refused to give any information, and was therefore put under bonds to keep the peace. Since the duel he, and the physician who was present at the duel, have been arrested, accused of being accessories before the deed.

There had been a quarrel existing for some days between the parties, both of them very young men. Mr. LARESCHE, in an altercation on Thursday forenoon, on Commercial-alley, told Mr. BOSSIER to consider his face slapped. Mr. BOSSIER was inclined to treat the matter as a jest, and the parties separated. Meeting afterward, words became so high that Mr. BOSSIER struck Mr. LARESCHE, and received a challenge the same day. Mr. BOSSIER accepted and selected the double-barrel gun, one barrel loaded with ball. The parties met about 11:30 A. M. yesterday, in the rear of a plantation near the battle-ground. At the first fire Mr. LARESCHE's ball passed very near Mr. BOSSIER's face, while the latter's gun snapped the cap merely and did not go off. At the second fire Mr. BOSSIER pulled trigger at the word one, firing and shooting his antagonist through the body above the hips. Mr. LARESCHE's aim, of course, was disconcerted by the wound, but his gun went off, although the ball, as might be expected, sped wide of its mark. Mr. LARESCHE sunk immediately upon the ground and began to fail, notwithstanding the aid of a skillful physician. He was borne to a carriage and transported to his father's residence, where he expired without suffering about 3:30 in the afternoon yesterday.

The writer saw the survivor in this most unfortunate catastrophe in Major MANNING's office, at Second District police headquarters, last night. He is a young man of probably 25 years, and proved himself a gallant soldier on the losing side in the Confederate war. He lost a leg at Fredericksburg, and has always been highly esteemed by his fellow-soldiers and his officers. Mr. LARESCHE was also a brave and irreproachable soldier in the same army. His venerable father and all the members of his family went out of the Federal lines to Richmond when BANKS sent out the registered enemies. No one laments the tragical result of the meeting more than the survivor, who assured us last night that he would willingly have exchanged places with his opponent, as all he has to live for is his aged mother, for whom he seems to entertain the most devoted affection. We deeply sympathize with the afflicted families in both cases.

We understand that the father of Mr. LARESCHE positively refused to allow the city physician to make a *post-mortem* examination of his son's body, saying that he had had a physician with him at the time of his death, and therefore such examination was unnecessary. A Coroner's inquest will be held this morning at 9 o'clock.

Brutal Treatment and Murder of a Child.

A letter from Wyandotte, Kansas, July 27, to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

"Yesterday, (Sunday,) about 12 o'clock M., a brute in human form, by the name of ROBERT BECKLEY, who removed hither from Illinois about six months since, took his step-son, a child two years and eight days old, out in the suburbs of the town and there deliberately killed it. The evidence at the inquest revealed the fact that on several occasions he had been seen by different parties whipping or beating the child in a most unmerciful manner—such as setting it up on a high stool and knocking it therefrom with his hand; lifting it clear from the floor by the nape of the neck and beating it while there suspended, and otherwise treating it as only a demon would treat a helpless child of two years. It is the opinion of the physicians who held the *post-mortem* examination that he struck the little fellow on the back of the head with a stone or some other hard substance, depressing the skull, and that death ensued in a few moments. The villain was promptly arrested, and will have his examination to-morrow. Much indignation was felt and expressed by the citizens last night; but I think there is no danger of another case of Lynch law.

A NEW FURNITURE HOUSE.—Not a new house, exactly, but a new department in an old and well-known establishment, has been opened. That is to say, Messrs. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, who carry on an extensive upholstery business in Broadway, have made arrangements to keep on hand, in future, a large assortment of the finest household furniture, some of which will be manufactured in Paris, but most of which will be made in this City, under their own supervision. Our readers will see at a glance what an excellent idea this is. While one is selecting the upholstery, curtains, &c., how convenient it will be to order furniture in keeping with the rest of the house decorations. There is no other place here, we believe, where this feature exists, although it is the custom with some large houses in Paris and London. Messrs. SOLOMON & SONS have the capital, the space, indeed all the facilities (with the commercial enterprise) for the transaction of this new department in connection with the rest of their immense business. We have no doubt the public will find it to their advantage to make their purchases of furniture at this house.—*Home Journal.*

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON's "Paphian Lotion." PHALON's "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

Marquette! Marquette!!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING's safes preserve their contents where safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 20, 1868.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: On the 11th ult. the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subjected to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out, from its appearance, (the outside covering being burned through in many places,) and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, &c., &c., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS. The victor at THE WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON; THE WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK; THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent international contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
—*Advertisement.* New-Orleans.

For moth patches, freckles and tan on the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.—It Kills Instantly.—Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often

KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES.

This powder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs, Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., in. It is sure to drive away Moths. Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the flask. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

"Arrest of Night Thieves."

For some time past there has been a set of thieves prowling about houses, taking our life-blood from our bodies, and would have still continued giving us sleepless nights, had the community not discovered an article which has arrested their career, and is certain death to all bedbugs, fleas, roaches and every variety of insect life. This article is known as KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER. For sale by all druggists and grocers. Depot, No. 7 6th-av.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The superb W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st., N.Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

An Old Nurse for Children.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Panknin's Hepatic Bitters are no quack medicine, but are simply an invigorating, harmless tonic. They can be used by all persons regardless of age or sex, and will never fail to give permanent relief.

Agents, HEGEMAN & CO.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BARNES—TILESTON.—At Towanda, Penn., on Wednesday, July 29, JULIUS B. BARNES to META OSBORN, daughter of the late Wm. M. Tileston, both of this City.

HENRY—SPANG.—On Wednesday, July 29, by Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Mr. CHARLES A. HENRY, of this City, to Miss ALICE SPANG, of Pittsburg, Penn.

LANDON—STRANG.—At Peekskill, on Thursday, July 30, by Rev. C. D. Buck, THOMAS H. LANDON, of New-York, to EMMA C., daughter of the late Joseph Strang, of the former place.

WILSON—FARRAR.—At Cambridge, on Monday, July 27, by Rev. Dr. Newhall, CHARLES L. WILSON, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., to CAROLINE F., daughter of the late Isaac Farrar, of Bangor, Me.

DIED.

APPLETON.—Suddenly, at her residence, New-Windsor, N. Y., on Thursday morning, July 30, MARY A., wife of G. J. Appleton, aged 44 years and 10 months.

Funeral services at residence on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BANCALAN.—On Friday morning, July 31, MARY, wife of Peter Bancalan, aged 78 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, Ashburton-av., Yonkers, on Sunday, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M. Train leaves 30th-st. at 9 A. M.; returns at 6 P. M.

BLEECKER.—On Thursday, July 30, FRED. IRVING, infant son of Fred. S. and Ada T. Bleecker, aged 6 months.

Funeral services will take place on Sunday, Aug. 2, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at their residence, Hickory-st., second door east of Classon-av., Brooklyn.

BUSSELL.—At Chester, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, July 30, ADDIE, wife of Geo. F. Bussell, and daughter of R. Galloway, Esq.

Funeral services at 10½ o'clock Sunday morning, at Chester.

CHAPMAN.—On Thursday evening, July 30, ALICE ESTERLY, wife of William H. Chapman.

Funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 25 East 29th-st.

CLARK.—At Rye, N. Y., on Thursday, July 30, ANNE KNOWER, only daughter of Ebenezer Al. and Emily Clark, aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M., in the Presbyterian Church at Rye.

COOKE.—On Thursday, July 30, Mrs. HEPZEBETH B. COOKE, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of Mrs. St. John, No. 116 Lewis-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

CRUCY.—On Friday, July 31, SOPHIE CRUCY, in the 40th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Aug. 2, at 2½ P. M., at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st.

CHAMBERLIN.—At Williamsburg, on Wednesday, July 29, RUSSELL CHAMBERLIN, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Calvery P. E. Church, corner of South 9th and 8th sts., on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DUYCKINCK.—In this City, on Thursday, July 30, LOTTIE BRAMHALL, youngest daughter of William D. and Mary E. Duyckinck, aged 1 year and 10 months.

"A Jewel in Heaven."

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 232 West 17th-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

New-Brunswick, N. J., papers please copy.

ELSIFER.—On Tuesday, July 28, JANE, wife of Peter Elsifer, of Vinton, Iowa.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of Richard Williams, Hall-st., west side, second house south of Greene-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GOODSELL.—At Greenpoint, on Friday, July 31, CHARLES WILLIAM, son of Rev. D. A. and Sarah F. L. Goodsell, aged 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Tabernacle parsonage, 4th-st., Greenpoint, at 10 A. M, this day.

GRIFFITH.—On Wednesday, July 29, with heart disease, LOUIE KIEL, wife of Charles R. Griffith, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the Universalist Church, corner South 3d and 4th sts., Williamsburg, on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HOPPOCK.—At Hastings, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, July 29, ELIZABETH, daughter of Moses A. Hoppock.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Hastings Depot on arrival of the 2 o'clock train from 30th-st., New-York. Train returning leaves Hastings at 5:25.

HEALY.—On Friday, July 31, ELIZABETH HEALY, wife of the late Samuel Healy, Esq., in her 78th year.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Weston, No. 244 West 38th-st., on Sunday, Aug. 2, at 2 P. M. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

OLIVER.—On Thursday, July 30, JOSEPH OLIVER, aged 58 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 248 West 24th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Francis S. Miner and William F. Conroy, are invited to attend.

SLOANE.—On Friday morning, July 31, MARY FRANCES, infant daughter of Rev. J. R. W. and Frances B. Sloane, aged 5 months and 27 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, from the residence of her parents, No. 273 West 22d-st., at 2 P. M.

TODD.—On Friday evening, at 6 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 98 Bond-st., Brooklyn, ELIZABETH MALLOCH, wife of John Todd.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALSH.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, July 30, HENRY WALSH, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Monday, Aug. 3, at 11 o'clock.

SAHLER.—At Sheffield, Mass., on Sunday, July 26, HENRY HASBROOK, only child of Rev. D. D. and Adeliza F. Sahler, aged 16 months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

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Symons' Walk from La Crosse to Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 27.

The feats which SYMONS, the pedestrian, has accomplished successfully at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and which he terminated by walking through from that town to this city, arriving here on Saturday last, have produced a sensation throughout this section only second to that created by the Weston affair last Fall. In his 1,100-mile walk SYMONS averaged 55 miles each day, and had an average of seven hours' daily rest. In his walk of 100 miles in 24 hours, he averaged 11½ minutes to each mile, and completed the distance in 19 hours and 45 minutes of actual walking.

On the 18th he left La Crosse at 10 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by his trainer, Capt. MARTIN, and Messrs. HULL, DUNCAN and WILLIAMS, of La Crosse, in a carriage. The thermometer stood at 98 degrees in the shade; the road was sandy and winding. The party reached Salem, thirteen miles distant, at 2:45 P. M. They remained here fifteen minutes for dinner, and again set out, reaching Sparta at 6:30 P. M., having come eighteen miles from Salem. The pedestrian was heartily received, the whole town turning out to meet him. At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning he again set out, and walked, without making any stop of longer than fifteen minutes, to New-Lisbon, fifty miles distant, reaching the town at 7 o'clock in the evening. Here the excitement was great, and the little town was alive with enthusiasm. Since leaving La Crosse the road had been so heavy and the heat so intense that it was deemed unadvisable to proceed any further with the carriage, and so, SYMONS bidding farewell to his party, made his march alone at 9 in the evening. A large number of people from the town accompanied the pedestrian a short distance, but they were gradually left behind, and after going five miles in company with him, the last carriage turned back. SYMONS reached Mauston, eleven miles further on, at midnight. Here he remained four hours, taking his first sleep since leaving La Crosse. The track from here was through a wild, barren country. The sand was several inches deep, and the road was not fenced in. He was two hours and a half in going seven miles, and at 6:30 o'clock he halted at a farmer's house for breakfast and rest. He resumed his march at 9 o'clock, and in three hours walked sixteen miles. He stopped at Delton, 110 miles from La Crosse, at 12:30 o'clock, for dinner. After dinner he slept an hour and a half, and at 5:50 started for Baraboo, ten miles distant. This town he reached at 7:50 and found a large gathering waiting to receive him. He walked the last three miles in a drenching storm, and was wet through to the skin. Here he remained over night, the storm continuing with great violence. He left Baraboo at 11 A. M. on Tuesday, and walked, through a heavy mist, over a slippery, discouraging road, twenty miles to Loda, reaching that place at 5:20 P. M. Here he took supper, and at 6:40 he resumed his march for Madison, the road being still very heavy and muddy. The pedestrian reached Madison at 2 A. M. on Wednesday. His arrival created considerable stir in the city, and as he remained until 2 P. M., his hotel was thronged with visitors. At 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon he resumed his course for Janesville, 45 miles distant. This place he reached at 5:30 on Saturday morning, having come, as he claims, 285 miles from La Crosse, within the five days specified, and thus winning his wager. Since leaving La Crosse he had slept in all less than ten hours when he arrived in Janesville.

SYMONS is engaged to walk during the State Fair at Madison, in August. He intends putting himself into severe training at once, preparatory to a walk of several thousand miles which he has in contemplation. He claims that he can walk 400 miles in five days, and asserts his ability to walk 100 miles in twenty hours.

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5-20 Coupon, '64.	111⅛	111¼	Gold............	145⅛	145¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112¼	112⅜	July, 7.30.........	108⅛	...
5-20 C., '65, Jan. & July.......	108⅞	109			

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No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:

Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.

Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.

Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1886.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.

Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.

Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted. B. E. SMITH, President.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 21, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after date at the Fourth National Bank in New-York. WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., No. 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

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CITY OF PEORIA COUPONS.—COUPONS of the City of Peoria maturing Aug. 1, 1868, and payable in New-York, will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., Corner Wall and William sts.

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TOTAL	$315,880

At an election for Directors, held at this office, July 6, 1868, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Edward B. Fellows, Chas. D. Bailey, Samuel Raynor, Harrison Hall, David McAlpin, Oliver W. Woodford, William Simpson, Jacob Miller, Joseph Rose, Richard E. Peterson, Edgar M. Crawford, John B. Simpson, Joseph Whitfield, John Robinson, John Ash, William Peet, S. R. Comstock, James V. Watkins, Merritt H. Smith, Jonathan Purdy, David Mahony, James L. Stewart, George J. Hamilton, Edwin A. Hopkins, David Armstrong, Seth P. Squires, S. S. Vanderhoef, John Short, William R. Foster, Smith Barker, Isaac H. Smith, Henry H. Belcher.

At a meeting of the Board, held subsequent to said election, Edward B. Fellows was unanimously elected President, and Chas. D. Bailey Vice-President.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

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Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT. FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:

Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors,

D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.

W. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will pay at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., City of New-York, all dividend scrip heretofore issued by the Company and yet outstanding, and the accrued interest thereon up to the time the same is presented for payment, provided presentment is made on or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, and that from and after that date the said scrip will cease to draw interest.

Signed at Dubuque this 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.

C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer,
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, Receiver of the MORRIS COUNTY BANK, hereby gives notice that the creditors of said Bank are, by the order of the said Court, required to present to him their several claims and demands against said Bank, under oath or affirmation, within six months from the 20th day of May, instant, and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may thereafter be made and declared by the said Court upon the proceeds and effects of said corporation.

THEODORE LITTLE, Receiver.
Dated Morristown, N. J., May 27, 1868.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 28, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1 on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON R. W. COMPANY, guaranteed by the C. and I. C. R. W. Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., less Government tax.

B. E. SMITH, President.

ALL SHARES OF THE NORWICH MINING Company on which the assessment due April 6, 1868, remains unpaid, will be sold at auction at noon on the 1st day of September next, at No. 44 Exchange-place, according to law, except such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said assessment. By order of Directors. F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,

issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company.

Payable May 1, 1898.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (cor. William-st.,) NEW-YORK, July 29, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, (Western Division,) will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less Government tax. GEO. P. FITCH, Sec'y.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1868.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, prox., on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company Income Bonds, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 48 Wall-st., instead of at the American Exchange National Bank as heretofore. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Economical Printing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 194 Fulton-st., on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $32,000, and for the annual election of Trustees.

A. STODDART, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 158 BROADWAY, July 22, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	130,423

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free from tax, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates, with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 166 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$150,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1868	64,762 22
Total	$214,762 22

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, 1868. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY. TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the first day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant and opened on the 1st proximo.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after Aug. 1, 1868.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to Aug. 2, 1868.

By order. E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d day of August next.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., July 28, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable at their office in this City, on the 10th day of August, 1868, to the Stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as Stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst., to the 10th prox., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next.

Transfer book will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st proximo. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, Aug. 10, proximo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on the 1st of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 28, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 1,415.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW STEVENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew Stevens, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy18-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID V. FREEMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS DUGARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT H. LITTLE, of the village of Huntington, County of Suffolk, State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN L. BREWSTER, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, formerly a member of the firm of Oakford & Brewster, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACQUES GOLDSMITH, (formerly of the firm of Goldsmith & Gutman,) of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARTIN A. J. LYNCH, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEN STEINREICH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simen Steinreich, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 31st day of July, 1868.

aul-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW W. FISH, bankrupt.—No. 874.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andrew W. Fish, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1868.

jy18-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM STEELE, WILLIAM A. SMITH and IRA SMITH, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—Southern District of New-York ss.—At the City of New-York, the 13th day of July, A. D., 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Steele, of the City of New-York, County of New-York, State of New-York, within said district, and William A. Smith and Ira Smith, Jr., of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, formerly carrying on business as copartners in said City of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy18-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMANN BAETJER, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of August, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 23d July, A. D. 1868.

jy25-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. TUFTS, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William F. Tufts, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of July, A. D. 1868.

jy25-law3wSa* JOHN GRAY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of H. FRISBIE BURCHARD, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of H. Frisbie Burchard, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, July 23, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
jy25-law3wSa* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE HELLWIG, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore Hellwig, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York the 9th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
aul-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN THORNE, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen Thorne, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868.

aul-law3wSa* JOHN P. MANN, Assignee.

NO. 1,483.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC DAVEGA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Davega, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
aul-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IRA K. MARTIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ira K. Martin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN P. MANN, Assignee,
jy25-law3wSa* No. 89 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of COLIN SCOTT, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Colin Scott, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, July 29, 1868.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
aul-law3wSa* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES FREEL, of the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARCUS KRONFELD, (formerly of the firms of L. Davidson & Co. and Steinhart & Co.,) of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. ADAMS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William E. Adams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy25-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. MAXWELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James E. Maxwell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy25-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of RICHARD H. MILLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Richard H. Miller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of July, 1868.

jy18-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD JACOBS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Bernard Jacobs, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated at New-York on 24th day of July, 1868.

jy25-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT D. HAMLEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Robert D. Hamlen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of July, 1868.

aul-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN K. SEYBOLT and FERDINAND SEYBOLT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John K. Seybolt and Ferdinand Seybolt, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

aul-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MANOEL J. NASCIMIENTO, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and WILLIAM P. SCOTT, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, and heretofore transacting business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of NASCIMIENTO & SCOTT, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.

E. N. MILLER, No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.
jy18-law3wSa

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WALTER H. TAYLOR, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
jy25-law3wSa* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of RALPH BIGELOW, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
jy25-law3wSa* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES GOULD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James Gould, of West Farms, County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the longest period during the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOSEPH FETTRETCH,
Assignee, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.
jy25-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OSCAR H. CLOUGH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Oscar H. Clough, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of August, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1868.

jy25-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,417.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN R. TREMAIN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin R. Tremain, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1868.

ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee,
jy25-law3wSa* No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York City.

NO. 1,536.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOACHIN AARON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacohn Aaron, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy18-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,407.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL TYRREL, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel Tyrrel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy18-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. SIGOURNEY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William H. Sigourney, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, July 22, 1868. ELLIS A LORD, Assignee,

jy25-law3wSa* No. 574 Grand-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHAUNCEY SHEPARD and THOMAS G. FRENCH, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Chauncey Shepard and Thomas G. French, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, July 29, 1868.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
jy25-law3wSa* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of LYMAN C. SCOTT, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lyman C. Scott, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, July 29, 1868.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
aul-law3wSa* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EZEKIEL K. FINCH, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ezekiel K. Finch, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

aul-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SALOMON B. COHN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Salomon B. Cohn, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, who was on the 23d day of May, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for said district.—Dated City of New-York, 26th June, 1868.

JULIUS SIMON, Assignee,
No. 71 Warren-st., City of New-York.
au20-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FERDINAND A. BENEDIKT, a bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ferdinand A. Benedikt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
aul-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS RICHMOND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Richmond, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said City.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
aul-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. TULLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William G. Tuller, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN P. MANN,

Assignee, No. 82 Broadway, New-York City.
jy25-law3wSa

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES G. DONAHEY and ALBERT P. DONAHEY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James G. Donahey and Albert P. Donahey, comprising firm of Jas. G. & A. P. Donahey, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, N. Y., the 25th day of June, 1868. WILLIAM D. DICKEY,

Savings Bank Building, Newburgh, N. Y.,
jy18-law3wSa* Assignee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived with the best families in the City; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook, who understands her business, and who is a good laundress, and understands fluting; the best of City references can be given. Address No. 4 Horatio-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN, (whose first child is but two months of age,) a situation as wet nurse; no particular objection to country, but City preferred; doctor's reference if required. Apply at No. 332 Henry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; would assist in washing and ironing if required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 44 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A GOOD HOME FOR a little girl in some nice family as nurse, maid or any light work. Address No. 362 7th-av., near 33d-st., front room, over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl 16 years of age, to do upstairs work and mind children. Call at No. 183 2d-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; will bring it up by the bottle if necessary; good reference. Apply at 237 4th-av., near 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, JUST COME from England, a situation as porter in a wholesale store or any place where honesty, sobriety and industry would be appreciated; can write a fair hand. For an interview, address G. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly and is willing to make himself useful; good reference from last employer. Address T. F., Box 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS his business, a situation as coachman; the very best of City and country reference. Address C. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; undoubted reference; none but a good family need address R. C. Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business. Address J. S., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man; best of reference given if required. Call or address JAMES, No. 4 East 21st-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent post-paid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENT IN CONNECtion with the Foreign department of our business. Address, giving references and experience.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GROOM, A PROtestant, to care for one horse and a small garden, and make himself useful. Apply on Monday next at No. 11 Pine st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; HE MUST BE A skillful driver, and well recommended in other respects. Such only may apply to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

PROOF-READER.—A PRACTICAL PRINTer, accustomed to reading book-proof and willing to fill up his time at case, &c., may hear of a situation by addressing EMPLOYER, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

$750.—A SMART MAN CAN MAKE $6,000 in sixty days with $750; no doubt. For particulars call on PIERCE, No. 62 Frankfort-st., from 9 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A PORTER IN AN IRON STORE; he must understand weighing and marking. Address Box No. 2,059 Post-office, with references.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near Fourth.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH the wholesale fancy goods business. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st., up stairs.

SALESMAN WANTED—TO SELL A NEW patent portable fly and musquito net. Apply at Agents, No. 56 Murray-st., up stairs.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIAble remedy to restore you, call at once on Dr. FOLSOM, No. 545 Broadway. Relief certain: failure impossible; call and escape quackery.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, NEAR Spring-st., treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days, upon moderate terms. Consultations strictly confidential.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week: gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

OLD TIME METHODISTS IN BROOKLYN.—Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls. Jer. vi. 16. Class and Prayer Meeting at Brother Joseph Mackey's residence, No. 101 Montague-st., every FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ P. M. Come, heaven-bound pilgrims, come.

AN OPEN DOOR—NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, Fulton, corner of William-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. MCNAIR, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Devotional Singing Meeting, Monday evenings, in the church at 8 o'clock. Lecture on Wednesday evening at the usual hour.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. JOSEPH HOLDICH, D. D., one of the Secretaries of the American Bible Society, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY at 7½ P. M. Sacrament at close of morning sermon. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. GEORGE H. CROWE, RECTOR of St. Peter's Church, Spottswood, N. J., will preach in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Our Lord, corner of 37th-st. and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of evening discourse (by request) *Christ's Preaching at Nazareth.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Services every Sabbath without interruption through the Summer.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach EVERY SUNDAY in August at 10½ A. M.; and 7½ P. M., also Rev. J. V. OSTERHAUS, Missionary of the Church, will preach at Bethesda Chapel, 3d-av. and 35th-st., every Sunday at 3½ P. M.

GRACE CHAPEL, OPPOSITE THE Academy of Music, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. —Services on SUNDAYS, by Rev. B. F. REMINGTON, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P M. This is an open church, free to all. Strangers are cordially invited to worship here.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (formerly Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st.,) Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. DAVID HOPKINS.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Open-air service in the vacant ground adjoining the church at 6 o'clock P. M. by Rev. Dr. MINGINS.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts.; Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services during the Summer without intermission at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; Sunday School at 3 P. M.; seats free.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be opened, without intermission, on every SUNDAY for Divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are particularly invited to attend.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CORNER 34th-st. and 6th-av.—There will be preaching SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 2, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D.D. of New-Haven, Conn. There will be no evening service.

TENT PREACHING—CENTRAL PARK.— Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the City Mission Tent, 5th-av. and 72d-st., opposite the grand easterly entrance to the Central Park.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.— Preaching at 10½ and 7½ by Rev. WILLIAM C. STEELE, of Stamford, Conn. Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH WILL CONTINUE open as usual. SUNDAY services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. GEER, will officiate on SUNDAY, Aug. 2. Entrance on 56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service and sermon every SUNDAY MORNING during the Summer, at 10½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. THOS. A. JAGGER will preach next SUNDAY.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All the friends of the cause are cordially invited to attend, as business of importance will be brought before them.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, Pastor, MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Strangers invited.

FOURTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 2d-av.—Preaching in the Lecture Room at 10½ A. M. every SABBATH in August, and the first SABBATH in September.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY MORNINGS in August at 10½ o'clock. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOpal) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector, will preach. Services at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock.

AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject— *The Rich Man and Lazarus.*

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.— Preaching by Rev. Dr. COE, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE LEXINGTON-AV. METHODIST Episcopal Church, corner 52d-st.—Preaching at 10½ by Rev. WM. H. FERRIS; at 7¾ P. M., by Rev. Dr. MORAN, of North Carolina. Seats free.

REV. JOHN McNAUGHTON WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., on SABBATH, Aug. 2.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—17TH-st., west of 8th-av., J. D. DAVIS will preach every SABBATH MORNING in August; Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. A. P. GRAVES WILL SUPPLY the pulpit of the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., every SABBATH during August. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. H. G. WESTON, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—E. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., N. Y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

All deposits made on or before the 1st day of August next, will draw interest from Aug. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

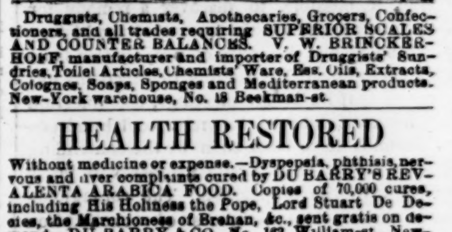
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $3,173,918 95.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. BULL, President,
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STANDARD BALANCES.



Druggists, Chemists, Apothecaries, Grocers, Confectioners, and all trades requiring SUPERIOR SCALES AND COUNTER BALANCES. V. W. BRINCKERHOFF, manufacturer and importer of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Articles, Chemists' Ware, Ess. Oils, Extracts, Colognes, Soaps, Sponges and Mediterranean products. New-York warehouse, No. 18 Beekman-st.

HEALTH RESTORED

Without medicine or expense.—Dyspepsia, phthisis, nervous and liver complaints cured by DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD. Copies of 70,000 cures, including His Holiness the Pope, Lord Stuart De Decies, the Marchioness of Brehan, &c., sent gratis on demand. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York; also, at T. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway; DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, and all grocers, chemists and druggists.

THE CELEBRATED

WALTER GRAPE.

After twenty-five years' experience with the present tender and late varieties, we know the Walter, now first offered, will restore confidence in grape-raising. It never rots. Its abundant sugar raisins it indoors or on the vine; is a great grower and bearer; now contains 146 clusters of bloom; is very compact in cluster at the East, which is an advantage in marketing. We have not known the foliage to mildew; it succeeds in dry as well as very wet soils; is a seedling of the Delaware, crossed with Diana, and better than either; ripens before the Hartford, therefore the earliest, hardiest and best variety. No. 1, one year, $5, each in advance. Orders filled in rotation while supply lasts. No charge for packing. Send stamp for beautiful cut and opinions of many vineyardists. Powers' Hotel, No. 17 Park-row, New-York, is the headquarters of our general salesman, S. H. Slaught. FERRIS & CAYWOOD,

JULY 11, 1868. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GUERLAIN,

PERFUMER,

Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

NOTICE.—THE LIBRARY AND BRANCH OFfice will close for repairs on Saturday evening, Aug. 8, and reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 3. Members will be allowed to draw five extra books at 20 cents each, the books to be returned by Sept. 12. The usual charge of 10 cents a week will be made for subsequent detention. The Reading Room will close on Wednesday evening, the 19th, and reopen with the Library.

WILLIAM L. BAILEY, Recording Secretary.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause: no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, AT THEIR NEW DENTAL ROOMS, No. 117 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., execute every branch of DENTISTRY in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. Sets of teeth on fine Gold, $20; Platina, $20; Gas given.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock noon.

COLUMBIA......Aug. 1 | HIBERNIA......Aug. 22
CALEDONIA.....Aug. 8 | EUROPA........Aug. 29
BRITANNIA.....Aug. 15 | IOWA.........Sept. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO,
With other first-class steamers building.
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN.........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA.........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves.............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF PARIS...............SATURDAY, Aug. 1
CITY OF LONDON..............SATURDAY, Aug. 8
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE...........SATURDAY, Aug. 15
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA........Aug. 13 | SIBERIA........Aug. 27
MALTA..........Aug. 20 | ALEPPO.........Sept. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre.
The favorite sidewheel steamer ARIEL, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 43 North River, Aug. 8.
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR....Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 1.
Per cubic foot, 98 cents; per pound, 1¾ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twenty days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 5. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Aug. 13.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 20.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE..SATURDAY, Aug. 1
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by F. R. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
THE FAVORITE STEAMER PERIT, CAPT. E. A. DELANOY,
Is now receiving freight at Pier 4, North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.
The favorite steamer TYBEE will follow the PERIT.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Passport Agent, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M. North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Commutation tickets will be issued at the ticket office of the Company, Roosevelt-st. Ferry, on and after Aug 1, from 12 to 3 o'clock.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS.
GRAND HOTEL DE L'ATHENEE,
OLD NO. 15, RUE SCRIBE—NOS. 19 AND 21.
The manager of the Hotel de l'Athenee, in calling the attention of the traveling public to the change of Nos. in Rue Scribe, takes this opportunity to offer his numerous guests his sincere thanks for their very liberal patronage given to his new establishment.
Mr. Polionais shall continue to deserve their confidence by his utmost care and excellent management of his hotel.

REWARDS.

PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, it appears by a Coroner's inquest that WILLIAM KRAEMER came to his death on the morning of July 22, 1868, opposite to the premises No. 47 Bowery, in this City, at the hands of some person or persons unknown, and
Whereas, It further appears that the efforts of the Police authorities to secure the arrest of the person or persons who committed this crime have been unavailing,
Now, therefore, I, John T. Hoffman, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the person or persons who committed the aforesaid crime, to be paid on the certificate of the Judge before whom said person or persons shall be tried and convicted of said offence, or on the certificate of the District-Attorney by whom such trial and conviction may be procured, that said apprehension and conviction were obtained on the information given by the claimant or claimants of the said reward; provided, that the claim shall be presented within twenty days after such conviction, and not thereafter.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at the City of New-York, this 30th day of July, A. D. 1868. [SEAL.] JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1868.
$500 REWARD.
Resolved, That a reward of $500 will be paid from the Metropolitan Reward Fund to the person or persons who may furnish information which shall lead to the detection and arrest and the conviction of the crime of felonious homicide of the person who killed WILLIAM KREAMER on the 22d inst., opposite the premises No. 47 Bowery, in the City of New-York.
THOMAS C. ACTON, President.
D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 300 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M.
Arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight taken as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class..........$1 00
To Providence, first class..........50
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.
The steamboat MAGENTA will leave foot of Barclay-st., on SUNDAY MORNING next, Aug 2, at 7:15 o'clock, LANDING AT Christopher-st., 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Haverstraw, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:15, P. M.
Fare each way 50 cents.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SEA SIDE.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES TO CONEY ISLAND.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)..........$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 29th, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 29th, 3 P. M.
Thursday, 30th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 31st, 6 A. M.
Friday, 31st, 3 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2d, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, Aug 1st, 3 P. M.	Monday, 3d, 7 A. M.
Sunday, 2d, 7 A. M.	
Sunday, 2d, 6:30 P. M.	
Monday, 3d, 3 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, Aug 2:
Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.,
stopping at Bergen Point each way.
W. GASTON, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arrive in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—Fare 50 cents. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier, foot of Warren-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hasting, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanks and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st. at 8:15.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND Peekskill, landing at Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings, Tarrytown and Nyack, by Jerry Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's.—The Steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st at 8:15.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

MUSICAL.

GRANT-ED.
The famous campaign song sung by the Union Glee Club; words by Mrs. Ridder; music by Mrs. Duer, formerly Mrs. Parkhurst. Copies mailed for 30 cents. Agents wanted to sell the above in every town and village. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PACKING AND PROVISION BUSINESS FOR SALE—A very desirable location, large modern-built building, especially adapted to the same, with all the modern appliances for carrying on an extensive business; steam engine, lard apparatus, &c. Address G. W., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, situated in one of the most desirable locations in the village, and doing a business of $17 per day; amount required about $4,000. Apply to F. A. CORSE, Flushing, L. I.

$5,000.—THIS AMOUNT IS REQUIRED IN A *bona fide* manufacturing business; the article is already introduced, and the indications are very promising. Address A. R., Box No 144 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.
At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY DRY GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES. 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of F. T. BAKER & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. F. T. BAKER, J. E. ROGERS, JR.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLIN & BAYLES.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX SALE OF PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND ROSE-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of the executrix of John Delancy Watkins.
BOWERY—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of Bowery, next to corner of Hester-st., Nos. 91 and 91½ Bowery. Lot about 25x60 feet.
ROSE-ST.—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Rose-st., near Frankfort-st., being No. 25 Rose-st. Lot about 28x88 feet.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE HEATH HOUSE, AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., INCLUDING THE FURNITURE AND 30 ACRES OF LAND.
On THURSDAY, the 6th of August, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, without reserve, rain or shine. Possession to be given 15th of October next.
TERMS—One-fourth cash and the remainder on bond and mortgage for five years.
For full particulars or lithographs of the Hotel, please apply to W. W. MARSH, Executor, at Schooley's Mountain, or to Messrs. CLARK & SCHENCK, Merchants' Hotel, New-York, or to LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (Saturday,) Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
64 cases and 100 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Landing ex-steamer from Liverpool.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
BY L. M. HOFFMAN, SON & CO.—WILL sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, 1868, at 11 A. M., No. 111 Pearl-st., N. Y., the following condemned supplies, viz.: 149 bbls. Roasted and Ground Coffee, adulterated with non-deleterious substances.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-1awtol5oct

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OAK ORCHARD HARBOR, NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of August, 1868, for the labor of rebuilding and extending the piers at Oak Orchard Harbor, New-York.
The price for the work must be stated at so much per linear foot of timber, and per pound of iron and spike used, and these prices must cover everything, including preparation of the old to receive the new work, and the completion of the piers to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge. The contractor must take the lumber and iron from the points where they may lie after inspection, and commence the work as soon as the contract is executed.
Bidders are requested to examine for themselves at Oak Orchard, and can also obtain information from the undersigned, or from Mr. James S. Lawrence, Assistant Engineer, Youngstown, N. Y.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs., Brevet Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 30, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS.—(Specification No. 26.)—In 122d and 123d sts., between 3d and 4th avs. (Specification No. 23.)—In 4th-av., between 59th and 62d sts., with branches, and in 66th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Specification No. 34.)—In 4th-av., between 70th and 74th sts., with branch in 70th-st. (Specification No. 35.)—In Washington-st., between Jane and Horatio sts.; West Waverley-place, between Christopher and West 10th sts.; Watts-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., and Church, between Lispenard and Walker sts. (Specification No. 36.)—In 126th-st., 132d and 133d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. (Specification No. 37.)—In 5th-av., between 52d and 54th sts., with branch in 53d-st. (Specification No. 38.)—Between 110th and 117th sts., and between 1st and 4th avs. (Specification No. 39.)—In 1st-av., from 120th-st., to and through 121st-st., to and near 2d-av. (Specification No. 40.)—In Eldridge-st., between Delancey and Rivington; Clinton, between Broome and Delancey; Columbia, between Delancey and Rivington; Henry, between Governeur and Grand; Monroe, between Jackson and Corlears, and Cherry, between Corlears and East sts.; and (Specification No. 41.)—Unfinished sewers, between 51st and 56th sts., and between 9th av. and Hudson River. PAVEMENTS—viz.: Nicolson pavements, in Franklin-st., between Elm and West Broadway; 19th-st., from 5th to 6th-av.; Irving-place, from 14th to 20th-st.; 5th-av., from 42d to 59th-st.; 33d-st., from 5th to 6th-av.; 24th-st., from Broadway to 6th-av.; Hall-place, from 6th to 7th-st.; and 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Rutherford-place. McGonegal pavement in 21st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; Fisk's concrete pavement in 124th-st., from 3d to 1st-av., and for the completion of the unfinished stone-block pavements in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st., and in 26th-st., from 3d-av. to East River.
The plans for the above works may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

ARMY BUILDING, COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1868.
PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M., MONDAY, August 3, 1868, for
500 barrels PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops.
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.*
5,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original sacks, inclosed in gunny bags.
Bids for Coffee to be made duty paid.
5,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR.
5,000 pounds WHITE GRANULATED SUGAR.
5,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, in half-barrels of 22 gallons each.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., the same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen'l and A. C. S.

FILE OF DAILY TRIBUNE FOR SALE—Commencing April, 1860. Address JOHN PITTENGER, Washington, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.
ONE OF THE OLDEST FEMALE SEMINARIES IN THE COUNTRY,
widely known for its superior facilities and unrivalled location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 38TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.
All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL AT LENNOXVILLE, CANADA.—The head master, (formerly Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst,) and two of the five assistant masters, are graduates in honors of Oxford. Terms $350 per annum, America currency. For prospectus, &c., apply to Rev. R. H. WALKER, A. M., Rector, or at No. 712 Broadway, New-York.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Two terms, beginning Sept. 10, 1868, and Feb. 22, 1869. Resident Professors, THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D., and NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M. Gentlemen of distinction in the profession lecture from time to time on special topics. Apply for information to either of the resident Professors.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 16. The best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. Dr. Lewis' Gymnastics. Situation and climate unsurpassed. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

AT $2 50—WRITING, TWENTY LESSONS; book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, $1; pupils from other schools during their vacation, $3 per month. PAINE'S College, No. 62 Bowery.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE, by Prof. J. L. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris. Teacher's School, No. 27 Bond-st.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR Young Boys, environs of Hartford, Conn. Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE TEACHER to instruct in common branches English language. Written application to be made from Aug. 2d to 6th, to the Board of Trustees, German-American School Society, 19th Ward, Nos. 244 and 246 East 52d-st.

A CLERGYMAN OFFERS HIS SERVICES as private tutor for a few hours each day. Address EPISCOPALIAN, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
LAST CHANCES.
BROUGHAM'S
LOTTERY
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NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. WHEATLEY..........Lessee and Manager
BATEMAN'S WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA TROUPE.
Mr. H. L. Bateman has the honor to announce, that in consequence of the complete success of BARBE BLEUE, it will be continued every night until further notice.
SECOND WEEK OF BARBE BLEUE.
SATURDAY, Aug. 1.
Pronounced to be the best and most amusing of Offenbach's works.
IMMENSE SUCCESS of artists, music and mise en scene.
MLLE. IRMA,
the charming Boulotte, eulogized by the Press and applauded to the echo by overwhelming audiences.
Miles. LAMBELE and DUCLOS splendidly received.
M. AUJAC, the tenor and deceiver Blue Beard, a furore; pronounced the best ever here.
M. DUCHESNE,
as Popolani, welcomed back with fervor.
Messrs. LAGRIFFOUL, DARDIGNAC, &c.
BARBE BLEUE. (Blue Beard.)
AN UNEQUALED CHORUS OF 60 VOICES.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
SUPERB BALLET IN FOURTH ACT
by JARRETT & PALMER'S Parisian Ballet Troupe.
BARBE BLEUE.
Reserved seats for sale at the box office, Niblo's Garden, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 7¾.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, NEWARK, N. J., FIVE MINUTES from New-York Railroad depot, a new and desirable corner residence on the finest avenue in the city; house large, convenient, and contains all the modern improvements; abundance of fruit and shrubbery in garden. Call or address T. C. SMITH, No. 248 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

CUT THIS OUT.—A BUILDING PLOT FOR sale at Tremont, surrounded by a hawthorn hedge, nearly half an acre, with choice fruit trees and grape-vines in bearing; within five minutes' walk of the Tremont or Central Stations, Harlem Railroad. Inquire of R. RICHARDS, No. 11 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—1,400 ACRES, 12 MILES FROM Baltimore, valuable estate, with extensive improvements, costing over $75,000, in farms of 150 acres and upward. Address Box No. 3,198 P. O., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 21ST-ST.—A FOUR-story brown-stone house with high stoop, in good order, furnished. Immediate possession if wanted. Address G, Box No. 751 Post Office.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING FOR Europe, an elegant country residence, one hour and a quarter from Wall-st., on the Philadelphia Railroad, and within five minutes' walk of two depots; there are 24 acres of land, stocked with a profusion of fruits and flowers, beautifully laid out, and containing a fountain, ponds and running brooks; the mansion is delightfully situated, has all modern improvements, and is newly finished and furnished; there are also ice, tool, and poultry houses, besides a spacious barn, which, like the house, has hot and cold water; everything is in complete order; possession given 1st of October. Owner can be seen Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 11 to 12 A. M., at the office of N. H. WOLFE & CO., No. 1 State-st., or address Box No. 1,096 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

AT MOUNT VERNON—A NEAT COTTAGE on 2d-av. to let; parlor, dining-room, Summer kitchen; four bedrooms and ¼ acre lot. Apply to J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

TO LET—A DOUBLE HOUSE, FOR TWO small families, with large lawn and garden, one hour from City. Rent $400 for all. Inquire at No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, BALTIMORE, Md., to let for a term of years at an exceedingly low rate. The building contains 120 rooms, and has lately been frescoed and newly fitted up at a cost of over $20,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE BANKING OFFICE on Wall-st., suitable for a dealer in Governments and specie; fixtures for sale: present occupant retiring from business. Address Box No. 1,494 Post Office.

TO LEASE—HOTEL IN BALTIMORE—88x165 feet, six stories; has 140 rooms; just painted and first-rate order. P. O. Box 3,098, New-York.

A PARK-ROW STORE TO LET—NO. 29; seven stories; 115 feet deep, with rear entrance and hoistway for goods.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WADAWANUCK HOUSE,
STONINGTON, CONN.
This location possesses the advantages of bathing, fishing, sailing and beautiful drives, and is accessible by Shore Line Railroad, and by steamers.
Address T. M. MASON, Stonington.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for boarders; it is desirably situated a short distance from the beach, well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a large hotel; stage is at Branchport on arrival of afternoon train; stages also run to the beach; terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., or at Long Branch.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—IN A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE private family, three or four rooms and private table, for gentleman, wife, four children, and two nurses. Address, stating lowest terms and references, D. D., Post Office Box 4 400.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

NO. 55 WEST 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway.—Elegant rooms, en suite, handsomely furnished, to let with first-class board; location very desirable.

BOARD FOR FAMILY—WANTED, IN A good location, permanent board for five or six persons; two large and two small rooms in second story preferred. Address T., Box No. 1,062 Post Office.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY—A SUITE OF pleasant rooms to let; price moderate; breakfast if desired; also third story front room; reference required; all improvements.

A BOY WITHOUT PARENTS WISHES board in a gentlemen's or ladies' boarding house, where he will make himself generally useful evenings. Address JOHN, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

APARTMENTS OF FOUR ROOMS, WITH water, &c.; also other smaller apartments; rent from $12 to $25 per month. Inquire of ROBERT TAGGART, No. 593 Hudson-st.

ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS ON THE second and third floor, with first-class board, at No. 29 West 28th-st.

BEST BOARD CAN BE HAD AT NO. 100 West 20th-st.; rooms furnished and unfurnished; day boarders accommodated.

NO. 12 EAST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, FURNISHED, an elegant suite of parlors, on first floor, with exclusive use of bath, &c.; also, rooms single or en suite.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board. Private house No. 7 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

EXCELLENT BOARD, WITH GOOD rooms, for gentlemen or married couples, on very moderate terms, at No. 52 West 15th-st.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST.—BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., parlor and chamber, with bath and bedrooms.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A ROOM, with board, to a gentleman, at $7 per week. No. 200 West 11th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.
186th performance of G. L. Fox's Great Pantomime,
MATINEE At 1½ } HUMPTY DUMPTY. { TO-NIGHT At 8
The renowned pantomimist and comedian,
Mr. G. L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.
GREAT ZOUAVE DRILL BY CHARLES AND CARRIE AUSTIN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
THIS SATURDAY, TWO FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
MATINEE AT 1½. FAREWELL FLASH OF LIGHTNING MATINEE. | EVENING AT 8. FAREWELL NIGHT. FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
ON MONDAY, MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS in a new romantic Irish drama, entitled HUNTED DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, 1868.
First time in America of Dion Boucicault and Charles Reade's
FOUL PLAY.
NEW COMPANY, NEW SCENERY,
NEW MACHINERY, NEW MUSIC,
NEW PROPERTIES, &c.
Box office now open for the sale of reserved seats. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
The wonderful BUISLAY FAMILY—New Pantomime. Mr. BEN. WHEELER, the great Irish Vocalist.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE.
14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.
First time of Eugene's Operatic Burlesque of IL TROVATORE, introducing the great ballet scene of LOVE AMONG THE ROSES, with Unsworth, Eugene, Seymour, Emmett, Rockefeller, Henry and Dan Bryant.
14th-st. BRYANT'S. 14th-st.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Aug. 1, at 8.
TENTH GRAND EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
THE TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS.
BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS, &c.
PROGRAMME:
1. March, "Rendezvous"..........Zikoff
2. Overture, "Rienzi"..........Wagner
3. Aria, "Lucrezia Borgia"..........Donizetti
4. Waltz, "Promotionen"..........Strauss
5. Song, "Tyrolese"..........Proch
6. "Ave Maria"..........Gounod
7. Marche Indienne, "L'Africaine"..........Meyerbeer
BY THE ORCHESTRA AND BAND.
8. March, "Greeting"..........Michaelis
9. Overture, "Robespierre"..........Litolff
10. Capricio..........Hayer
11. Fantasie, "Midsummer Night's Dream."..........Mendelssohn
12. Preghiera, "Moses in Egypt"..........Rossini
BY THE ORCHESTRA AND BAND.
13. March, "Koeniggraetzer"..........Piefke
14. Overture, "Martha"..........Flotow
15. "Cavatina, "Ernani"..........Verdi
16. Waltz, "Village Swallows"..........Strauss
17. Song, "Good Night"..........Kuecken
18. Quadrille, "Grande Duchesse"..........Offenbach
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS.
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Private Boxes, $2 extra.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

MUSIC FROM THE BARBE BLEUE.
Grand Potpourri, Chas. Wells, 75c.; Kiss Waltz, 50c.; Lancers, 40c.; Galop, 30c.; Redowa, 30c.; March, 30c.; Polka, 35c. VOCAL—"Ma premiere femme est morte," 40c.; "Le viola donc, le tombeau" 30c.; "Madame, ah! Madame," 40c., as sung by Blue Beard; "V'la Z'encor," 30c.; "Pierre, un beau jour," 30c., as sung by Boulotte. Published and for sale by DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.
Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, HASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

A—SUNDAY EXCURSION BOATS TO HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE AND KARL'S PARK.—Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and WM. FLETCHER will leave Peck-slip on SUNDAY, Aug. 2, every hour from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. Fare to Harlem, 15 cents.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE Stone, Sand's Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood and Roslyn.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

SPLENDID BATHING AT BATH, LONG ISLAND.—The steamer THOMAS KILEY, Capt. ROCHE, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, from Peck-slip, E. R., at 5 P. M.; SUNDAY at 8½ and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 23 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.
SIX DAYS.
Commencing 5th of August, 1868.
NEARLY 100 HORSES.
From all sections, in attendance.

TO THE ANNUAL RACES AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Special arrangement during the race week. Excursion tickets sold at reduced rates. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves EVERY EVENING (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, and connecting with the morning train of R. & S. Railroad, arriving in Saratoga in time for breakfast. Apply at office, No. 308 West-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1. For paving Canal-st., from Broadway to West-st., with stone blocks.
2. For regulating and grading 65th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks of the same from 8th to 10th-av.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Canal-st. from Broadway to West-st., and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Canal-st.
2. Both sides of 65th-st. from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from 65th-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC J. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court House, July 31, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE BOARDING STATION.—The Board of Commissioners, constituted by the act entitled "An act in relation to Quarantine in the Port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine Establishment," passed April 21, 1868, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of an exterior wall and foundation on West Bank, in the Lower Bay of New-York, on which to erect buildings and appurtenances for use as a landing and boarding station, and for the reception and detention of passengers under quarantine, pursuant to chapter 717 of the Laws of 1868, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 7. Such proposals will be received at said office until the tenth (10th) day of August next, at three (3) o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of contract to be entered into, can be ascertained at said office, where blank forms of proposals can be obtained; none others will be considered. The Board will reserve the right to reject any bid or proposal which it does not deem for the interest of the State to accept. WILLIAM A. COBB, President.
H. W. JOHNSON, Secretary and Counsel.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BROWN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of David B. Phillips, Counselor at Law, No. 9 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated July 2, 1868.
MARY A. BROWN, MARIA BROWN, } Administratrix.
jy4-law6mSa*

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; sickness, losses, numbers; medicine for all diseases, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, PERMANENTLY, by a lady and her son, 11 years old, board and rooms within the vicinity of an excellent French and English school or college, and Catholic Church. Address, with particulars and terms, C. A. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

THOSE WISHING BOARD ON THE Catskill Mountains can find good board and pleasant rooms at E. H. Layman's Hotel, Greene County, N. Y. Board from $5 to $8 per week. E. H. LAYMAN.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP MISSOURI.

The steamship *Missouri*, which left Havana on Saturday, July 25, and touched at Nassau, N. P., arrived at this port yesterday. Purser R. W. ALBERT has our thanks for courtesies.

CUBA.

The Cholera—Explosion—Prevalence of Crime—Colonization Schemes—The Bazaar—Arrivals from New-York—The Collection of Taxes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 25, 1868.

During the past week the cholera has been steadily decreasing, and for the last three or four days the average number of cases has been from thirty to forty, and the deaths from fifteen to twenty. On some of the plantations in the interior the disease is still making considerable havoc among the negroes, who, from ignorance and superstition, are peculiarly liable to its attacks. To scatter the slaves—allowing only three or four to remain together—has been found the best means of allaying the panic and arresting the malady. There has been no increase of yellow fever.

EXPLOSION.

On the 23d inst. the steamer *Nuevo Alemandres*, which plies between Havana and Cardenas, when about to leave her wharf in this city, met with a serious accident in the bursting of a flue. Five firemen were instantly killed, and a considerable number of persons more or less injured. The matter is undergoing investigation by the authorities, who are seeking to ascertain whether or no any blame attaches to the engineer.

PREVALENCE OF CRIME.

Despite the fine crops produced on the island this year, people complain of extreme dullness in all branches of business. *Chevaliers d' industrie*, thieves and robbers, are the only exceptions to this rule, and conduct their operations as energetically as ever. The Police, however, overtake them occasionally, as was the case a few days ago, when they captured an individual who has been living for some time past, under an assumed name, in one of the most frequented thoroughfares of the city, and who turns out to be one of the actors in the robbery and murder of the captain, pilot and quartermaster of the Spanish brig *Don Juan*, which was taken to sea by a mutinous crew in 1860. In the same house with the prisoner above mentioned, were captured three other men who had in their possession a loaded revolver, a gun and some ugly-looking knives. They are supposed to belong to the piratical crew of the *Don Juan*. The chief of this party has been in prison under an assumed name since 1860.

COLONIZATION SCHEMES.

The *Prensa de la Havana* of the 23d contains an able article in reprobation of projects originated by speculators for their own advantage. The article was elicited by a letter from J. G. BETANCOURT, who complains that the *Prensa* recently referred in a disrespectful manner to a colonization company in Honduras, of which he is the agent, and which invites emigration from the Canary Islands. The *Prensa* contends that neither Honduras nor any of the Central American Republican Republics offer any better field for the Canary Islanders than Cuba or Porto Rico.

THE BAZAAR.

Yesterday the Committee published a statement, from which it appears that the net proceeds of the bazaar lately held at the Tacon Theatre was $54,960. What disposition has been or is to be made of this sum I do not know. It was generally understood that the proceeds were to be in some way applied for the benefit of the poor, but the number of miserable-looking beggars in the streets has not been perceptibly diminished.

PERSONAL—RETURNED TOURISTS.

Among the passengers from New-York was Señor ROMERO, late Minister from Mexico to the United States. He went immediately on board the Spanish steamer which sailed from Vera Cruz half an hour after the arrival of the *Missouri*. Several Cubans returned, complaining of their inability to stand the heat of the northern cities. Death from sun-stroke is unknown in this country. The heat of Summer, though of longer duration, is never so intense as I have frequently felt it in New-York.

TAXES.

The Bank of Spain, of this city, having made a contract with the Treasury Department for the collection of all the taxes of the island during the present fiscal year, the Board of Directors has under consideration the system of collection by means of "farming out," and calls for proposals from individuals, companies and corporations, with a view of ascertaining, after examination of them, whether such a system is practicable.

CABLE.

The Cable has has been recovered, and is now in shallow water, where there will be no further difficulty in its management. It is to be landed at Cojimia, about six miles from the city, and will probably soon be ready for use. QUASIMODO.

HAYTI.

Salnave at Port au Prince—The Town Still Besieged—A Foreigner Captured as a Spy—The Steamer Galatea and the Government—Shooting of Insurgents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTOWN, Jamaica, Friday, July 10, 1868.

We have dates by the steamer *Plantagenet* from Port au Prince to the 7th instant.

SALNAVE still holds Port au Prince against the insurrectionary forces and the Cacos, although he is entirely hemmed in. There have been two or three engagements on the La Coup road, but they have not in any way altered his position. The Palace is well fortified, there being about seventy-five pieces of ordinance placed on the grounds.

From Fort Bizoton, garrisoned by SALNAVE'S troops, shells have been thrown upon the insurrectionists within the past fortnight. The latter hold a battery of two guns at half a mile's distance from the fort. A party from the fort made a sally a short time ago upon the battery held by PETION FAUBERT. The attack was successful for a while, and it was said that the Government troops spiked one of FAUBERT'S guns. This was generally believed to have been the case, as for two or three days after the battery was unable to reply to the guns from the fort.

There was some heavy firing at the north end of the town on the 4th inst. from a fort, but the Cacos did not reply.

Every person living on the La Coup road has had to come into the town, Mr. HOLLISTER, the American Minister being among the number, for SALNAVE earnestly warned him of the danger he subjected himself to by remaining in that vicinity.

Rather a serious matter, and one likely to give the British *Charge d'Affaires* some trouble, has occurred. A German gentleman, Mr. DRAKMAN, the British Vice-Consul at Miragoane, has been taken prisoner by those in command of the Government war-steamer *Twenty-second of December*, now called the *Sylvain*. It appears Mr. DRAKMAN was found on board a schooner carrying dispatches from the insurrectionists. She was seized while on a cruise by the *Sylvain*, and with her all on board were captured. Mr. DRAKMAN has, it is said, asserted that Miragoane being almost in a state of famine, he had taken passage on board the schooner for the purpose of going to Kingston, Jamaica, to buy provisions, &c., and he maintained that he knew nothing of the dispatches. Immediately on receipt of this intelligence, Mr. CHARLES SMITH, formerly Acting Consul, and at present Secretary to the British *Charge d'Affaires*, was dispatched to Miragoane, evidently for the purpose of looking after the Consulate there.

The American *Charge d'Affaires* recently received letters from Washington directing him not to receive any Haytiens in the Consulate, and all who had taken refuge there on the arrival of such order were to depart at once. The American Minister, therefore, notified the refugees, (over sixty in number,) that they must seek protection elsewhere within forty-eight hours, which they managed to do at the British Consulate. This act on the part of Mr. HOLLISTER, gave rise to strong language from Mr. ST. JOHN, the British *Charge d'Affaires*, and a very disagreeable scene ensued.

On July 4 a great uproar was created in the city, some troops having demanded at the British Consulate the surrender of several refugees. The Consul surrendered one man and the disorder terminated. Revolvers were fired in all directions.

On Sunday an immense procession took place, in which men and women of all classes joined, proclaiming SALNAVE Emperor, with cries of *vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Empereur Salnave.* SALNAVE immediately issued a proclamation refusing the high honor, and further notified the processionists as they valued their freedom not to continue the procession, which was treasonable to the State and the Constitution.

A strong reaction is said to have set in in favor of SALNAVE. Leogoane and Miragoane have both fallen into his hands and declared in his favor. The inhabitants of the former place captured several prominent insurgents and sent them to SALNAVE on the 5th inst., at Port au Prince, and on the 7th inst., at 7 A. M., they were shot by SALNAVE'S orders. Their names are, M. DANTON, the richest proprietor in Leogoane; Gen. DORVILLIER, Gen. DEBUSAN and Gen. LOCHAR. One of the captives, USSIADE by name, was reprieved.

The Portfolio of Finance has been offered to and accepted by Mons. ALEXIS TOUSSAINT, reported to be one of the ablest men in Port au Prince.

The eldest son of Gen. PAUL, Mons. EDWARD PAUL, was killed at Leogoane at the time the reaction took place.

On Thursday, the 2d inst., the United States steamer-of-war *Contoolook*, flying the flag of an American Admiral, left Port au Prince for Key West. The *Contoolook* carried a Government Commissioner, Mons. HULBARD, sent by SALNAVE to make arrangements for starting the Haytien war steamer *Galatea* to his succor. The *Galatea* has been undergoing repairs in America, and is ready for sea, but did not leave port, the expenses for repairing her not having been paid. It is said that the money was duly forwarded some time back, but that the person to whom it was intrusted had appropriated it to his own use. This time, however, a trustworthy agent, Mons. HULBARD, has been sent with the needful.

On hearing the prisoners from Leogoane were ordered to be shot, the American Minister applied to the Government to spare their lives, but he was too late.

The French man-of-war *Sarcouf*, and the American *Penobscot*, were in the harbor. Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Mullet* had left for a cruise among the Haytien ports.

On the 7th Port au Prince was quiet. One Hayti-Spanish dollar was worth seventy Haytien.

Insurrectionary "Piquets"—Robberies and Murders—Insurrectionists Summarily Shot—Capture of a Dominican Schooner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACMEL, Thursday July 9, 1868.

Political affairs have taken a sudden turn. President SALNAVE, being so closely besieged recently, sent agents among the "Piquets" to procure assistance from them. These Piquets are "savage negroes," living in the desserts and mountains, half naked and armed with wooden lances. They belong to any government that promises them pillage and gives them license to murder. President BAEZ, of the neighboring Dominican Republic, having acquired the Presidential seat through SALNAVE'S influence, has come to his assistance, and has sent one called TOMAS CRISTI to the frontiers for the purpose. TOMAS CRISTI joined the Piquets and assaulted the village of Sale Trou, pillaging and burning the whole place. From there the Piquets swarmed over the southern line as far as Leogoane, where they robbed Gen. PETION FAUBERT'S family and burned many houses. They even besieged the town completely, and would have destroyed it, had it not been saved by the timely arrival of Gen. HECTOR. This distinguished warrior, who was with the armies besieging Port au Prince, hearing the dreadful tidings, started at once (4th inst.) from headquarters at Carrefour with 600 men, to render the required assistance. He encountered the Piquets at Leogoane, and routed them completely, executing many of them. From there he continued his march, dispersing and destroying all the bands on his way, till he arrived at this town. He was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

On his arrival, the strictest measures to insure public safety were adopted, and the whole population was called to arms. Twenty-nine Piquets were shot this morning. One of them cried out at the moment of execution, "I die with pleasure, as I have killed many whites and mulattoes." This rising of the Piquets has degenerated into a war of races, for they seek to pillage and destroy the colored population. No prisoners are made. Those that are caught are shot without delay. The Piquets are very badly armed, but they are numerous, and it will require all the energy of Gen. HECTOR to disperse them. Meanwhile their success may give hopes to SALNAVE, and prolong his unwarrantable struggle.

From Port au Prince we learn that the Dominican schooner-of-war *Capotillo*, sent by President BAEZ with two hundred men under Gen. GASSERES to assist SALNAVE, was captured on the north coast by the war-steamer *Liberté*, belonging to the revolutionists, and towed into St. Marc. This is given for what it is worth.

The siege of the town continues, but no decisive attack has taken place, as the besieging army does not consider itself sufficiently strong and awaits reinforcements. Gen. JOHN LYNCH has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the besieging forces.

Gen. CABRAL, LUPERON and other Dominicans are here, awaiting the fall of SALNAVE, to join in the revolution which has broken out in St. Domingo to overthrow BAEZ. It is rumored that they have the promise of a Haytien steamer to blockade St. Domingo City, as soon as the triumph of the Haytien revolutionists is assured.

ST. DOMINGO.

Commencement of the Revolution—Arrests and Banishments—Effects of the Anticipated Fall of Salnave.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. DOMINGO, Thursday, July 9, 1868.

The revolution headed by Gens. LUPERON and CABRAL, on the Southern frontiers has commenced, and it is anticipated that the whole country will soon again be in a blaze.

President BAEZ is basing his hopes on a loan which is said to have been negotiated by the Curacao banker JESURUN, in London. This news, however, requires confirmation, and seems merely to have been circulated with a view to excite the people.

Meanwhile arrests and banishment is the order of the day. The most private correspondence undergoes the strictest scrutiny, and passengers arriving at the city are often stripped to ascertain whether they carry letters about them. The impending fall of President SALNAVE, BAEZ'S ally, causes great consternation, and it is asserted that BAEZ has sent him assistance.

Business is dull, and money exceedingly scarce. the health of the island is good.

SING SING.

Affairs at the Prison—A False Story Exploded—The Approaching Camp Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SING SING, Friday, July 31, 1868.

Agreeable to instructions, your correspondent called to-day at the State Prison for the purpose of learning the truth with reference to a widely-spread rumor to the effect that VINCENT CODY, the murderer of the late Prof. LIVINGSTON, of New-York, had been shot dead recently by a fellow-convict.

The gentlemanly and courteous Agent and Warden of the institution—Mr. D. P. FORREST, by name—expressed considerable surprise when I asked him whether the report in question had any foundation in truth, replying that no such circumstance had taken place. To confirm his statement he sent for CODY, who in a few minutes entered the private office, dressed in the usual prison costume, and bearing the same forbidding, villainous look that was once the terror of peaceably disposed persons in your City. He is employed, with others, in unloading coal barges, and doing other heavy tasks about the dock and yard, that require very little intellectual ability. There can, therefore, be no question that the story of his murder was simply a *canard*.

The false rumor originated, probably, in a misapprehension of a truth. It appears that "EDDY" ALLEN, a notorious Eleventh Ward (New-York) desperado, who was awaiting his trial as an accomplice of CODY'S, fell dead in the street, near his residence, on one of the days of the late heated term, thus cheating the prison of a victim who richly deserved the penalty of crime. The news of ALLEN'S sudden death spread rapidly, of course, and after passing through a thousand hands reached an obscure, metropolitan journal, in a grossly perverted shape, and was published. With this explanation I leave the subject.

Young KETCHUM I found engaged at the Accountant's desk in the office of the shoe shop, where he has been stationed during the whole of his confinement. He looks very well indeed, and speaks with great pleasure of the approaching termination of his imprisonment.

The new hospital building has been comfortably fitted up, and is a perfect model in its way. There has been but little sickness among the convicts during the season, and at present there are, out of over 1,500 prisoners, but twenty patients in the wards, nearly all of whom are suffering from chronic disorders. The excellent sanitary condition of the premises throughout is worthy of notice, as being the cause of this gratifying state of health among so large a body of convicts.

The printing contract having been abrogated, there are no men employed in the institution at that branch of work; and I suppose that this news will be highly pleasing to New-York Typographical Union, as well as to the printers generally.

The cabinet-shops recently burned will not be rebuilded, but after the ruins shall have been removed, the ground will be sodded and neatly laid out as an adornment to the yard.

On Tuesday next the Methodist camp-meeting will commence operations at the Grove, and continue until Friday, Aug. 14. About 200 persons have already arrived and are engaged in preparing their tents for the season of religious work. It is expected that the assemblage of this year will surpass in numbers that of any former occasion, and be second to none in the country, except, perhaps, that at Martha's vine-yard. Extra boats will be run for the accommodation of those who prefer to travel by water, and others may take any of the Hudson River Railroad trains which leave New-York at various hours. R. R. S.

IN THE KAATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

High Peak and its Vicinity—The Cultivated Slopes of Greene County—Rural Life—South Durham—The Glen—Expense of a Country Visit, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SOUTH DURHAM, GREENE CO., New York, Tuesday, July 28, 1868.

A severe illness, superinduced by exposure during the "heated term" of this month, having obliged me to seek a mountainous district to recuperate, I last week took steamer for Catskill, and, avoiding the crowded fashionable caravansary at the Mountain House, I sought the quiet and retirement of this mountain hamlet, for though South Durham glories in a post office, store and hotel and is honored by a machine shop, it has not yet reached even the dimensions of a village, and is, therefore, what would be called in England a "hamlet."

It is located on the northerly side of the highest peak of the Kaatskill—I drop the feline provincial word "Catskill"—range of mountains, and what with its mountain brooks and lonely glens, excellent roads, and its immediate vicinity to one of the finest prospects in the State, together with its rural characteristics, and the absence of those conventionalities of city life introduced by Summer travelers, in which rural simplicity and naturalness give place to a sort of half-breed style of manners, it is about as pleasant a locality of the kind as a literary invalid could desire to rusticate in.

Those in the hot city who think that a trip to the mountains transports them from a temperature above blood-heat to one of nearer that of the balmy air of early June, will find themselves much mistaken at seeing their thermometer ranging, on the shady groves of the mountain side above ninety, as I did here during your heated term. But the effects of the heat of the Summer solstice while inhaling the pure oxygen of the mountain slopes of the Catskill, and that of breathing the vitiated carbonized atmosphere of a tenement house and manufacturing City like New-York, are as opposite as are the effects of the hot-air of a Turkish bath and that of a stove-heated, ill-ventilated apartment in Winter. While the one purifies the other poisons. It is the pure air outdoor and recreative exercise, temporary oblivion of the the cares of business life, and the freedom from the restraints of fashionable life which alone make the country, and especially a mountainous locality, beneficial to the invalid; hence it is that while but fifteen miles distant, the same atmosphere can be enjoyed, half the other advantages are lost sight of, and hence visitors to the fashionable resorts return home neither invigorated in body nor improved in health by their "trip to the mountains."

As there are hundreds of people of limited means who are alone prevented from seeking to recuperate their exhausted energies by a trip to the mountains, owing to the attendant expenses of even a brief sojourn at any of the noted localities of our own State, I propose briefly to refer to the outlay necessary for a few weeks' sojourn in any of the villages or hamlets adjoining the mountains running through Greene and the adjoining counties. I quote my own as a sample. I took the boat for Catskill from foot of Franklin-street, fare, with state-room, $2. From Catskill to South Durham the fare is $1 50, or to an other of the mountain side villages at the rate of 10 cents per mile. I pay for fair country board at one of the farmers' houses $6 per week only. We have meat, poultry, eggs, milk and vegetables, all fresh, and not from hot market stalls and store refrigerators. For riding purposes we pay reasonable rates. Yesterday we took a five-mile ride and back in a two-horse team, our party including seven adults and five children, for $2. Further down in the valley villages parties are glad to accommodate Summer visitors at just such rates, while at the fashionable resort even the mere nominal expense per diem for each adult reaches $5, while double the amount frequently falls short of the necessary outlay. Look on the map of the counties including the Catskill range, select a village likely to suit you, write to the Postmaster to the effect that you want board, and you will get a reply by return mail stating terms and particulars.

Some, taking advantage of a demand created by a sudden rush from the City like that a week or two ago, increase the figures I mention; but as soon as haying ceases and the leisure of August follows, they will be glad to help out the season by such pecuniary profits as taking Summer boarders affords.

About seven miles from here there is good trout fishing, and small fish abound in the little streams and mill dams formed from the mountain rivulets. There is fine sport in the deep recesses of the mountains for adventurous hunters who like to seek the black bears in their mountain fastnesses, and who are indifferent to the rattle of the venomous tempter of Eve. One thing is wanting. We get no daily papers here, except those expressly imported for private use.

But I took pen in hand to tell you of the beauties of "High Peck," the highest point of which looks down upon me as I write from above a circlet of vapory clouds, which hide its base from view. To reach the summit is a day's journey on foot, and a fatiguing one at that, though apparently it is not a mile distant. The nearest route is through the glen from South Durham, hamlet of Postmaster EVANS'S house. It is a four-mile walk up hill, and such a hill; but the view is worth twice the fatigue. I have glanced at the Piedmont country from the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, viewed the grand prospect from the heights of the Alleghanies; seen hundreds of miles of forest from the White Mountains, and looked upon the palaces of the West from high hills, but never have I seen the beauties of a well cultivated district displayed at one grand extensive view as I have from the Catskill Mountains. But the mail will be here in a few minutes, and as it only comes once a day, I must close.

Yours, AYLMER.

An Extensive Robbery—A Remarkable Case.

For some months past Officer CROOK, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, (Broadway Squad,) has resided at No. 4 Bleecker-street with his wife, ANNIE CROOK. A portion of the house was rented to a man named HARRINGTON, whose wife, ELMIRA, became very intimate with Mrs. CROOK, and finally gained her entire confidence. In April last Mrs. CROOK had $600 in the Dime Savings Bank in Canal-street, and by her statement it appears that Mrs. HARRINGTON gradually filled her mind with distrust of her husband in reference to this money, and advised a change of the place of deposit, without the knowledge of Officer CROOK. This advice was finally accepted, and on the 6th of May the two women went together to the Canal-street Bank, where Mrs. CROOK obtained her money, and then, accompanied by Mrs. HARRINGTON, went to the Bowery Savings Bank, where she deposited the amount, receiving bank-book No. 299,995. Mrs. HARRINGTON, she says, stood beside her all the time she was in the bank and heard all her conversation with the officers of the bank, and on their return home was fully informed of the place where the book was to be kept, which was at the bottom of a large trunk, where it would be beyond the sight of the husband.

Mrs. CROOK had no occasion to use the money, and never saw her bank-book from that time until last evening. Meantime, it is alleged, Mrs. HARRINGTON spent money very freely, giving out that her husband was doing an excellent business, and remained continuously on the most intimate terms with Mrs. CROOK. To-day Mrs. HARRINGTON was to leave the City on an extended trip, and the friends last evening were mutually inconsolable over the approaching separation. But early in the evening Mrs. CROOK happened, accidentally, to drag up the bank-book from under the muslins and dresses, where it was so safely buried, and, astonished beyond measure, she saw at a glance that all of her money had been drawn from the bank except $3. The husband was at last made a sharer of his wife's secrets, and Mrs. HARRINGTON, as the only person who had been aware of the place where the book had been kept, was taken into custody, and was taken before Inspector DILKS, at Police Headquarters, where the bank-book was also exhibited. An examination of the book showed that the robbery had been most deliberate and systematic. It began on the 11th of May, only five days after the deposit, when $100 was withdrawn. On the 27th $100 more was taken; on the 1st of June $100; on the 5th $100; on the 12th $125, and on the 23d $22, making a total of $597, and leaving but $3 to the credit of Mrs. CROOK, who, however, had made the deposit in her maiden name of ANNIE TOBIN.

The prisoner is a woman of respectable appearance, and behaved in the most collected manner when before Inspector DILKS. The Inspector had said that she must be recognized by the officials of the bank as the person who had drawn the money, and when he asked her what she had to say to the charge, she replied that she would say nothing then; if the bank people recognized her it would be time enough, she thought, to enter on her defence. She was ordered to be locked up by the Inspector, and will be taken before Justice HOGAN this morning.

Challenge from the Ward Brothers.

The following challenge has been transmitted by the well-known oarsmen, the Ward Brothers, to the Editor of *Bell's Life*, London:

The Ward Brothers, desirous of testing the relative merits of the oarsmanship of Great Britain and the United States, will make a match with any four men for $5,000 a side. Distance, five or six miles straightaway. The race to be rowed in either country, on waters to be mutually agreed upon. We will give $1,000 to any crew willing to visit the United States, for expenses, or will take that amount and row in England. Communications by steamer or telegraph, addressed to care Editor New York *Herald*, will receive immediate attention.

JOSH WARD,
HENRY WARD,
CHARLES WARD,
GILBERT WARD.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1868.

Meeting of the Master Masons.

The master masons held a regular meeting at No. 51 Liberty-street, yesterday. The Chairman of a special committee reported that he believed forty master masons were employing ten-hour men, an equal number eight-hour men, and twenty were awaiting the result of the strike. Mr. HANSON, Mr. SLOCUM, Mr. CHAPPEL, and some others, reported that they had ten-hour men in their employ.

A member stated that a number of eight-hour men were now employed in finishing buildings, but in the course of a week these same men would find themselves out of employment.

The impression prevailed among the members that all employers desiring ten-hour men would have all they required within a few days.

A motion to adhere to the original resolution not to employ other than ten-hour men was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.—The proposed action of the Police force toward the family of the unfortunate Officer SMEDICK, who was shot, it will be remembered, by JOHN REAL, in the Twenty-first Ward, is deserving of the highest commendation. SMEDICK was not a member of the Police Mutual Aid Association, through which the families of officers, its members, receive generous relief, by subscription, nevertheless, in appreciation of the great infliction visited upon the family of the unhappy man, his fellow officers propose to contribute as generously in their behalf as if he had been in full enjoyment of the rights of membership. This is true charity.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—Yesterday afternoon CHARLES TAFFE was on board the steamship *City of Paris*, lying at Pier No. 50 North River, and was handling a pistol which a man named CLOCK was proposing to sell him. While TAFFE was examining the weapon it accidentally exploded, and the ball entered the right breast of DAVID MCDONALD, of No. 53 Oak-street, who was standing by. The wound was considered to be extremely dangerous, and the injured man was removed to the City Hospital by Officer STANDISH, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—At 8:30 o'clock last evening, two brothers named FRANK and NICHOLAS FISCHER, quarreled in the lager-beer saloon, No. 174 Christopher-street, when FRANK drew a revolver and fired at his brother. The ball struck the head, but fortunately only upon the side, and glanced, doing but little damage. FRANK was arrested by Officer COLLARD, and locked up in the Ninth Precinct Station House.

HOMES FOR POOR CHILDREN.—The Children's Aid Society is preparing a company of boys and girls for homes in the West, to leave the City in a few days. Poor children, who are unprovided for, or whose parents are too poor to provide for them as they would wish, will have an opportunity of having good homes in the country secured for them through this Society by calling at the Newsboys' Home, No. 49 Park-place.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. — BRIDGET MCGOWAN, who resides at No. 90 Baxter-street, was run over yesterday at the corner of Sixty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue by the noon train on the New-Haven Railroad and one of her legs broken. She was taken to St. Luke's Hospital by Officer PERSAIL, of the Nineteenth Precinct.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At 6 o'clock last evening HUGH GALLAHAN, 5 years of age, fell down two flights of stairs at No. 20 Leonard-street and was killed, the neck being broken. The Coroner was notified.

BRIEF ITEMS.—An unknown man was found yesterday afternoon at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Seventeenth-street in an insensible condition. He was supposed to be sun-struck, and was taken to Bellevue.....CHARLES P. COLE, for several years attached to the Police force, and latterly to the Fourteenth Precinct, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital, after a lingering sickness.

NEW-JERSEY.

RUFFIANISM.—ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.—While Mr. ISAAC HOUSTON and two other gentlemen were bathing near Cavan Point they observed a woman and two men landing from a boat, not far distant. A short time afterward the bathers were startled by the screams of a woman; and, putting on their clothes as soon as possible, hastened to her assistance. In the meantime she had broken away from those with her, and ran toward Mr. HOUSTON'S party, while the ruffians jumped into the boat and pushed off, leaving the woman behind. Inquiry showed that the woman had purchased a ticket for Ireland, and while waiting at Castle Garden, was hailed by men in a boat, who asked her if she wished to go directly on board the ship. She said "yes," and was taken on board the boat, but instead of being taken to the ship, was carried to a place near Cavan Point, where, no doubt, the villains thought they could easily violate and rob their victim. A passing boat was hailed and the girl was returned to Castle Garden.

THE WEST HOBOKEN HOMICIDE—INQUEST ON THE BODY OF PATRICK MADDEN.—Mr. [Coroner WHITE commenced an inquest last evening, at Hoboken, on the body of PATRICK MADDEN, who died yesterday afternoon from a wound received on Sunday last at Hoboken, by a lager-beer saloon keeper named ROCHE. The body was viewed by the following gentlemen who were sworn as a jury on the case: Christopher Gregory, Hend. J. Pfeifule, Thomas S. Fields, James A. Geeyer, Isaac Threevis, M. P. Jones, Herman Timken, Martin Seibert, Henry C. Heinsze, George M. Spear, John J. Smisson, Peter Kerrigan and Patrick Madden. The inquest was adjourned to Monday.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL FRAUD.—A young man, who gave his name as FRANK WHITCOMBE, and represented himself as a maimed soldier from Andersonville, and a charity student of a Methodist Seminary in the West, requested, a short time since, of a Methodist clergyman of Newark access to the pulpit of the gentleman's church, in order to present his wants and obtain a collection. Permission was granted and a fund collected; but the Church Treasurer, having some suspicions, detained the money for a time. Subsequently revelations showed that the fellow was an impostor.

SUN-STROKE, CHOLERA, CONVULSIONS.—FREDERICK MULLOCK was sun-struck yesterday, on the Elizabeth road, near Newark. He is now fast recovering....AUSTIN MILLER was found prostrated near the Market-street depot, Newark, on Thursday night. Physicians pronounce his case to be one of cholera. ....Another man named MILLER was found in convulsions in Chatham-street, near Monroe-street, Newark. His head was cut by the fall on the sidewalk.

ARREST OF A LAWYER FOR FALSE PRETENCES.—In the case of JAMES D. STEVENSON, previously mentioned as having been arrested in Jersey City for obtaining money under false pretences, an affidavit was made yesterday by LOUIS C. GOSSON, ticket agent for the New-Jersey Railroad Company, stating that on the afternoon of the 5th of April, 1867, the accused presented a check for $50 on the Mercantile National Bank of New-York, which was cashed. Afterward, on the check being presented to the bank, payment was refused on the ground that STEVENSON had no funds in the bank. The prisoner is in jail awaiting examination.

A SAFE BLOWN OPEN.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the agricultural store of Mr. BENJAMIN MEYER, No. 61 Broad-street, Newark, was burglariously entered. The thieves proceeded to the safe, and after drilling holes round the lock charged them with gunpowder, and thus opened the door. In the safe were some silver cups and other property, valued at $90, which were taken away. Several parties are suspected.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT HACKENSACK.—Two men waylaid a farmer named TUTTLE on Wednesday last, placed a pistol at his head and demanded his money. He refused, drew a revolver and fired at the men, but missed. They, in return, beat him insensible and took from him $37. One of the robbers has been arrested, but the other made his escape.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—JOHN MORRIS, aged 7, was drowned on Thursday while bathing in the Reservoir at Belleville....The same evening an infant was found dead in bed at Orange. It was placed in bed by its parents in apparently good health, and a few hours afterward was found lying in a natural postion, dead.

CAMP-MEETING.—A camp-meeting has been in progress at Leesburg, and the Belle Plain camp-meeting will commence on Monday, Aug. 3. The latter is expected to be the best ever held in South Jersey.

PERSONAL.—Among the recent arrivals at the Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga, are Gov. FENTON, Col. HASTINGS and Senator PALMER.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, July 31—11:20 A. M.

Consols opened at 94¾ for money, and 94⅝@94¾ for account.

American Securities opened at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	84¾
Erie Railway Shares	44

PARIS, Friday, July 31.

According to the official statement of the Bank of France, published to-day, the amount of bullion in its vaults has increased 7,600,000f. since the last report.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 31—11:20 A. M.

COTTON—The usual circulars issued under the authority of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, contain the following remarks on the Cotton market for the week: The total sales up to last evening foot up 63,000 bales, of which number 11,000 bales were taken by exporters and 7,000 by speculators. The total stock of Cotton in port amounts to 553,000 bales, of which 307,000 are American. The market has been generally heavy, and the quotations of American descriptions, as compared with last week, show a decline of 1d. ₰ lb. The following are the authorized quotations:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Middling Uplands	9¾d.	10¼d.
Middling Orleans	9¾d.	10¼d.

The market this morning opens firm. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet at the following quotations: Corn, 35s. 3d. ₰ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 2d. ₰ cental for White California, and 10s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 1d. ₰ 9 lbs. for Canadian. Oats, 2s. 7d. ₰ 45 lbs. Peas, 40s. ₰ 504 lbs. Flour, 27s. 6d. ₰ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Lard opens quiet and steady at 62s. ₰ cwt. for American. Bacon firm at 48s. ₰ cwt. for Cumberland Cuts. Beef, 110s. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 75s. ₰ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Cheese 57s. ₰ cwt. for American Fine.

PRODUCE—Resin, 4s. 3d. for common North Carolina. Turpentine, 27s. ₰ cwt. for Spirits.

LONDON, Friday, July 31—11:20 A. M.

Tallow, 44s. ₰ cwt. for American. Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ₰ gallon for Refined, and 11d. for Spirits. Cloverseed has advanced to 54s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. ₰ qrt. Linseed Oil, £30 10s. ₰ ton. Linseed Cakes, £12 ₰ ton for thin oblong. Sperm Oil, £95. Whale Oil, £36 ₰ ton.

LONDON, Friday, July 31—1:20 P. M.

Erie Railway Shares have declined to 43½; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares have advanced to 42¾. Other quotations unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 31—1:20 P. M.

The Cotton market is buoyant, and prices have advanced.

Middling Uplands	9¾d.
Middling Orleans	9¾d.

The sales are now estimated at 15,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, and the market for yarns and fabrics is steady.

The total stock of Cotton at sea *en route* to this port is estimated at 756,000 bales, of which 13,000 are on the way from the United States. The actual number of bales of American Cotton now in Liverpool is 278,000 bales, and not 302,000, as estimated in our first dispatch.

Wheat has declined 2d., and is now quoted at 12s. for White California, and 10s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western.

Flour on spot is quoted at 27s., and to arrive at 27s. 6d.

LONDON, Friday, July 31—1:20 P. M.

Petroleum quiet; prices unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, July 31—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94¾ for money and 94⅝@94¾ for account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties	72¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	84¾
Erie Railway shares	43¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	42¾

FRANKFORT, Friday, July 31—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed at 76 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Friday, July 31.

The Bourse is firm; Rentes 70 f. 5 c.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 31—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active, with an advancing tendency. The sales of the day foot up 18,000 bales, having exceeded both estimates made earlier in the day. The following are the closing prices:

Middling Uplands	9¾d.
Middling Orleans	10¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet, and quotations unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard has advanced 3d., and is now quoted at 63s. 3d. Bacon has advanced to 48s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, July 31—5 P. M.

Sugar closed quiet and steady. Calcutta Linseed advanced to 64s. 6d. All other articles of American produce are unaltered in tone and quotations.

ANTWERP, Friday, July 31—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed firmer; Standard White, 52 f.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 31.

FLOUR quiet but firm, at $7 50@$10 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet at $1 80 for New No. 1, and $1 70 for New No. 2, and $1 72@$1 76 for Old do. CORN firm at 90 c. for No. 1, and 93¾@93c. for No. 2; Rejected, 87c.@88c. OATS—Old No. 1 and No. 2, 65¾@67¾; New No. 2, 63c.@64¾c.; New Rejected, 57c.@58c. RYE firm at an advance of 2c.; sales at $1 22c.@$1 23c. for No. 1; $1 21 for No. 2. BARLEY firm; No. 2 in store, $1 50; sample lots, $1 42@$1 50 delivered and on the track. HIGHWINES firm at 86c., bonded; free lots held at $1 15; buyers offering $1 10. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK quiet and nominal at $28 50@$28 75. LARD firm, at 17¾c. Dry Salted SHOULDERS nominal at 11¾c.@11¾c. BEEF CATTLE quiet, at $3 50@$5 50 for light shipping to stock; $7 @$7 50 for good to choice shipping Beeves. LIVE HOGS active, at $9 15@$10 for common to choice smooth lots. FREIGHTS firmer, at an advance of ¾c.@1c.; Corn, 45c. to Buffalo; Wheat, 55c. to Buffalo; Wheat, 70c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 158,000 bushels Corn, 1,900 bushels Oats, 1,300 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 31.

TOBACCO firmer. COTTON heavy. FLOUR—Superfine, $7. Extra, $7 80@$8; Good to Choice Double Extra, $8 50@$10 25; Choice Family Extra, $10 50@$12 50. WHEAT dull; Prime to Fancy Red, $2 15@$2 37½. CORN easier at 80c.@82c. for Mixed and Yellow; 90c.@ 92c. for White. OATS advancing;